The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,879 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st Dec.
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th „
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 24, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2500	450	20th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ART CRETONNES

JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

1886 GREETINGS 1887

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS
IN
GREAT AND CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 894 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 „ „ 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 „ „ 17th „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 28, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHERS MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2

TOBACCOS.

	Rs.	a.
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet	0	15
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	0	15
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0	15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2	11
Excelsior Tobacco, Fiske cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet	1	2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1	2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb	2	4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb	1	0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

	Rs.	a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill, in addition to their large and varied stock of dressed and undressed dolls, have just received a consignment of unbreakable jointed dolls, by Tumean, of Paris.

They are beautifully made, and form lasting and suitable presents for children. Being jointed they can be made to stand, sit or kneel at pleasure.

In three sizes from Rs. 9. The same dolls, handsomely dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's

HONEYCOMB SPONGES,

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Cos'.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA OR LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER and SONS' bottling is considered much the best has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price. We are sole agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	6 4	4 4	„ „
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	„ „
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son.	6 6	4 6	„ „
Do. do. Burke and Co.	6 4	4 4	„ „
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 8	4 12	„ „
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	„ „
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	„ „
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS

—*HOAR AND CO.'S SPECIALITE.*

"AS NOW WORN."— EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT "SUPERIOR FINISH."

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk	from Rs. 85
(FINE BLACK INDIANA) The lightest cloth made	„ „ 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings	Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	from Rs. 36

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following :—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following :—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Animals.
Albums.
Aluminum Pencils.
Brushes.
Bells.
Balls.
Cricket Sets.
Cabinet Goods.
Cord Cases.
Corks.
Charms.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.
Cigarette Cases.
Chinese Fancy Lanterns.
Cigar Holders.
Cash Boxes.
Combs.
Comb Cleaners.
Dolls.
Dressing Cases.
Desks.
Fans.
Frames.
Flasks.
Glove Boxes.
Hand Bags, Leather.
Hand Bags, Plush.
Hand Mirrors.
Home Shampooer.
Handkerchief Boxes.
Inkstands.
Jewel Case.
Lamps.
Monster Scrap Albums.
Musical Tops.
Purses.
Perfumery.
Powder Boxes.
Photo Frames.
Quill Toothpicks.
Skipping Ropes.
Stationery Cases.
Do. of every description.
Scrap Albums.
Soap Boxes.
Soap, Honey.
Tea Caddies.
Tooth Brushes.
Work Boxes.
Wicker Work Baskets.
Whistles, Silver.
Walking Sticks.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.,

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church Gate Street, opposite the Chathedral.

S ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets of Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells	Rs.	800
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector	„	650
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell	„	500

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.

In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	Rs.	500

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.

With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	Rs.	300

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	Rs.	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	„	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	„	450

DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin)	Rs.	120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 3½ Octaves	„	100
Do. do. 4 do.	„	120
Commission Sale from	„	250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs.	120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case	„	130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	„	160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	„	180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell	„	550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	„	300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	„	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	„	350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	„	450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	„	130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	„	300

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and poletas in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONSTER BRAN PIES.

BRAN PIES! BRAN PIES!!
FOUR ANNAS A DIP AND NO BLANKS.
BEGINNING FROM SATURDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT.

SEVERAL young Ladies have kindly offered their free services to assist the Little Ones in their amusements. All the Toys are exposed to view and ticketed. Having imported an entire new stock of an unusually large and varied assortment of Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Toys, the Undersigned is prepared to contract for complete Christmas Trees on liberal terms, as the whole stock of Toys have to be disposed of this season.

CHRISTMAS CAKES—CONFECTIONERY—BON-BONS.
PLUM PUDDING AND MINCE MEAT.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

READY MADE CLOTHES

FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,

20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	„	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS. Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL,
MAZAGON.
THURSDAY, 30TH DEC. 1886.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Part..Song..-..Down in a Flow'ry Vale .C. Festa.
2. Tenor Solo ......Phillis is my only joy ...J. W. Hobbs.
Mr. S. Johannes.
3. Bass Solo ....The Will-o' the-Wisp ...J. W. Cherry.
Mr. Hebditch.
4. Pianoforte Solo.Fantaisia Brilliante....Oesten.
Miss Martin.
5. Soprano Solo ..Alone ....A. M. Storch.
Miss Maunsell.
6. Tenor Solo .....Queen of the Earth .....Pinsuti.
Mr. Dixon.
7. Duett in Canon.Friendship.................Theo. Marzials.
Mrs. C. E. and Mr. R. B. Nixon.

PART II.

8. Part Song ....The Smile ....E. Stirling.
9. Bass Solo ....In Cellar Cool ....Translated from the German.
Mr. MacGillivray.
10. Soprano Solo......In the sweet of the year.Pinsuti.
Mrs. C. E. Nixon.
11. Pianoforte Solo.French Air.................. ......
Miss Martin.
12. Tenor Solo.......I am waiting...............F. Birch.
Mr. Dixon.
13. Bass Solo ....Midshipmite ....S. Adams.
Mr. Hebditch.
14. Part Song ....Auld Lang Syne ....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS.

Tickets obtainable at the doors, or at the Mission House, Mazagon, or at Mrs. COUNSELL'S, Hornby Row, Fort.

GRAND MASQUERADE FANCY BALLS
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
HOTEL DE EUROPE.
NO. 44, PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

FIRST BALL will be given on the 29th of December 1886, and the SECOND BALL will be given on SATURDAY, the 1st of January 1887. ADMISSION, Re. 1, Ladies free. European Band. Dancing will commence at 8 p.m.

JOHN JONES' GOLD
W
A
T
WATCHES
H
E
S
JOHN JONES' SILVER.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office, 15, Marine Street, Fort, at 12 noon on the 10th January 1887 for the construction of certain buildings—Manager's Office, Grain Store Room, Forage Store Room, &c—in the compound of the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL for Animals at Parell.

For plans, specifications, conditions of contract, &c., apply to

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH,
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS Preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per case, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed teeth.
An excellent gargle for sore throat.
An unparalleled mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
A specific for tooth-ache.

Per Bottle Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASON'S COCAINE.

Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks
SEA-SICKNESS,
Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation,
Huskiness and Loss of Voice,
Inflamed Throat,
Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,
SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.
Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.

It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membrane of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.

Per box, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
SELF-CLEANING.
WATER FILTERS.

THIS RAPID WATER FILTER will purify the most offensive, stagnant, or other waters with astonishing rapidity. The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented. The effect of this Filter upon even the foulest Thames Water is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of organic matter in the water that has once passed through it.

It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

No. ooo, ½ Gal. Rs. 7-8
No. oo, 1½ Gal. Rs. 9.
No. o, 2½ Gal. Rs. 12-8
No. 1, 3½ Gal. Rs. 17
No. 2, 5 Gal. Rs. 24
No. 3, 6 Gal. Rs. 40
No. 4, 7 Gal. Rs. 50

CHEAVIN'S
POCKET RAPID FILTERS, Rs. 6 each.
BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE

THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Plain Pattern	From Re. 1	to Rs. 3 0
Beautifully Engraved	From Rs. 2 8	to Rs. 5 4
Glass Covers for the above		each as. 12
Spare Charcoal Block		„ as. 10
Pocket Filters in tin case		Rs. 2 8
Do. do. Large		„ 4 8

SILICATED CARBON
POCKET FILTERS.

Designed by Major Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, and approved by the Authorities at the Horse Guards ...... each Rs. 5

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GENEVA-SWITZERLAND.

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the SUPERIOR TRAINING and CARE of an English home, in a most healthy and invigorating climate combined with moderate charges.

Pupils prepared for the Public Schools and Universities as well as for the Competitive Examinations in connection with the Army, the Civil Service, etc.

Special attention paid to the study of modern languages. French, German, and Italian, taught by Professors from the University. Music by Masters from the Conservatoire de Musique, one of the finest in Europe.

If desired a personal interview can be had with the Principal who is now in India and arrangements made for taking charge of pupils here to accompany to Europe on his return.

For detailed prospectus, references, etc., please apply by letter to "A. G. K. LEVICK," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers, Bombay, the Agents for the College in India.

Prospectus can also be had at the Office of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, neat and light, by T. Startin & Sons. Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

4 WHEELED DOGCART with Brake, by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre. To be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S Sale Rooms, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

VICTORIA with MOVEABLE COACHBOXES—Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

BUGGY by SILK and SONS, on view at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

OFFICE SHIGRAM, and DOOR SHIGRAM, by Simpson, of Madras; and other Carriages, to be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

HARNESS, ENGLISH, Two Single Sets. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

COME AND SEE Our New Flowers, Frilling, Laces and Parasols, expressly got up for 'Xmas Festivities, Toy and Dolls hundred varieties suitable for 'Xmas Tree.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED—A Bull or Fox-terrier pup, or dog, under 2 years, at a reasonable price—W. W., Care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of Trichinopoly Cigars. Prices are lower than any other establishment, MALTA CROSS, No. 3, Military Square.

FOR SALE, YOUNG ENGLISH THOROUGH BRED HORSE, 6 years old, believed sound, snaffle mouth, Rs. 900. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED ½ or Intermediate presses for pressing about half a Bombay candy of cotton in a bale. Apply with particulars to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, No. 12, Hummum Street.

REQUIRED FOR A SCHOOL.—A Parsee or Hindu Lady qualified to teach Guzerathi and understanding English. Apply by letter, giving references and stating terms, to "H." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now acknowledged to be the best, the simplest and the most durable. Instructions given free at purchasers' places. For cash or on hire. Price list post free, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also New Year's Cards, French and English Confectionery, Crystallized Fruits of all descriptions, Chocolates and Chocolate Creams, French and Jordan Almonds, &c., &c., &c., of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SELLING OFF at less than half the prices beautiful CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety at STEWART & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

FICHU BROOCHES,—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE,—A Bay Arab, very stylish and showy, goes in double and single harness, 8 years, believed sound Rs. 550. Single Harness, quite new, Rs. 50. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE,—A pair of handsome Bay Arabs, sound, 4 and 5 years, 14-2 and 14-2½, price Rs. 1,800. Mail Phaeton and brass mounted Harness Rs. 550. The turn out Rs. 2,300. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Fine elegant, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only. Early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-8 each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Re. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plattts Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapooe Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 78 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CAKES for the NEW YEAR—Our Register Books are now open. PEARSE and Co.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PUMICE.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Allbless Baug, Churney Road, on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1887, at 4 p.m., a quantity of Pumice.

SALE OF A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY for Rs. 5,000

Under instructions from the concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th January 1887, at 4 p.m.:—1 policy of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, No. 129, dated 1st November 1876, for sum assured of Rs. 5,000 on the Life of Mr. John Spencer Burn:—

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 29, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property consisting of two chawls and vacant land at Kurelwady or Churney Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January 1887, Messrs. BOMONJEE DOSSABHAI will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Dharamsey Hunsraj, and on account and risk of Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Hassum Saheb and Khatizabai alias Jumabai and Ochawram Jumnadas under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 5 day of January 1883, and transfer of mortgage dated 4 day of February 1886.

All that piece or parcel pension Tax Government land or ground and the premises and chawls standing thereon situate laying and being on the northern side of Churney Road in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee containing by admeasurement 1,657 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 702 old Collector's new No. 3192 old survey No. 1-165 and new survey No. 8083 and by the Municipality under Nos. 53 old and new Nos. and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by property belonging to Sadanand Shreecrishnaji, on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee Bunatwalla, on or towards the north by burial ground of Kuchee Memon, and on or towards the south by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, December 29, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned barrels of Lubricating Oil—

B-1-94—94 half barrels Eureka lubricating oil, adapted for lubrication of common machinery and the axles of locomotives, waggons, tramcars, &c.

BA-1-22—22 barrels standard No. 1 amber filtered cylinder oil, specially adapted for lubrication of cylinders of marine engines.

BD-1-22—22 barrels dark cylinder oil, No. 1, specially manufactured for lubrication of steam cylinders.

The oil can be inspected and samples obtained on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th January, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

150 tons Teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China flower vases, table ornaments, table linen, oleographs, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEERZA ALLY MAHOMED KHAN STREET OTHERWISE CALLED OLD NAGPADA OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Ebrahimbhoy Dossa the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground of which Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim is the Fazundar together with the dwelling house, shops and premises standing thereon situate on the east side of Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street otherwise called Old Nagpada in the subdistrict of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 27 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length or thereabouts assessed by the collector of assessment formerly under No. 189 and now under ward No. 2402 and street Nos. 503 to 511, 53 and 55 and bounded on the east by a passage and house of Hajee Futtay Mahomed, on the west by the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on the north by the Old Nagpada cross-road and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Camatipura, Foras Road, opposite Napier Foundry, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January next, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground together with the dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Camatipura, Foras Road, near Camatipura 11th Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Municipality under No. 31 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 137, and 161 43, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public passage and property of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Gareewalla, on the west by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, on the north by the property of Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwalla, and on the south by the Camatipura Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road, close to Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of L. RUSHWORTH, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 29, 1886.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY
AND
PORT OF MORMUGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of Portuguese Railway, Mormugoa.

Mormugoa, 1st December 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.

POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.

Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.

"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.

AGENTS IN
Calcutta.—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co.
Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.

of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.

H. M. BAKER.,
Secretary.

Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols. Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.
CANTON WARE.
(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers...	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS ! !

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.
Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price ....Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, „ ....Rs. 8-14

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
Mr. JEHANGEER B. KURRANEE, Parsee Bazaar Street,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... „ 32-0. One star ... „ 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, afte having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NO. 3123 B. OF 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given for Public information that from 1st January 1887, the DHOBITALAO PUBLIC VACCINE STATION and the CENTRAL VACCINATION DEPOT will be REMOVED to No 59, Kalbadevi Road.

T. G. HEWLET,
Deputy Surgeon General, Sanitary Commissioner.
Bombay, 22 December 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THE above Institution has been established for the education and training of deaf-mute children, and pupils of every class and denomination are admitted to the benefits of the School. From those who can afford to pay a small fee is required, but indigent children are received gratis. Except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is strictly confined to the secular branches.

Throughout the whole of India there are no fewer than 250,000 deaf-mutes, and of this number there are upwards of 16,000 in the Bombay Presidency. The Institution at Grant Road is the only establishment in the country for the education of this class of children.

The Committee of Management earnestly appeal to the parents and guardians of deaf-mute boys to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution offers, and at the same time would call upon the benevolent public for pecuniary aid.

Copies of the prospectus of the Institution and all necessary information respecting the admission of pupils may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. T. A. WALSH, Grant Road, Girgaum.

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5, Meadow Street,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct,—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

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CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

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"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping complete. No. 6, Rs. 8 ; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.

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FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per Set.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS—fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.

BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of REAL TURKISH and HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 28 each; for two, Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant. Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. Illustrated price list forwarded on application.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, Parsees *vs.* Ceylon, 10 a.m.
Grant Medical Students' Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hazara (s), from London; and Nizam (s), London and Venice.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

The Mazagon Home.—The annual Christmas dinner at the Home for destitute and infirm persons will be given to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. After dinner clothing will be distributed to adults and toys to the children by Mrs. Myine.

Reported Theft.—Burjorjee Rustomjee, a merchant living at Shaik Raymon Street, reported to the police on Monday the theft of currency notes, cash, and gold jewellery, set with pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 863, from a cupboard in his premises during his absence from home on the 26th instant.

Street Accident.—Balloo Sadling, a Hindoo priest, while passing along Cowasjee Patel Tank Road on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, was knocked down by a run-away victoria and horse, No. 125. He sustained a fracture to his right leg, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The horse continued its course and ran up against the gates of the Mahadeo Bhag, where he was secured.

A Juvenile Thief.—Dinna Wittoo, a Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhy Framjee of stealing a small tin-box containing 11 annas and 3 pies in cash, from the shop of Khima Hardari, a dealer in grain at Nagpada. The accused was arrested while in the act of running away with the box. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

East India Association.—We observe that, at a meeting of the association to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, on the 16th inst., the Right Hon. W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., presiding, a paper was to be read by Mr. Manockjee Byramjee, son of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, on "the Needed Reforms in the Administration of British India." Mr. Manockjee is at present studying for the Bar.

Breach of Trust.—Bahoo Bendoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust, in respect of two gold rings, valued Rs. 22, the property of Barick Chundoo, a carpenter living at Lower Mahim. The accused obtained the articles in question on the 22nd inst., on the pretext of wearing them at a wedding ceremony, and promising to retnrn the same on the following day, whereas he pledged the articles with a Marwarree. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S SUCCESSOR.

It would be interesting to know with what feelings Sir Auckland Colvin would be received by the public of the North-West Provinces. Sir Auckland is undoubtedly an intelligent and experienced administrator possessing valuable information in matters financial. He was one of the mediators between the Europeans and the natives during the hot Ilbert Bill controversy. It would not be safe at the present stage to pass an opinion on his merits as the Minister of Finance. During his regime the public expenditure has increased and the obnoxious income-tax worries the public, but it is useless to blame him for this state of affairs that is the outcome of the warlike policy of Lord Dufferin, but even now Sir Auckland is doing his best to minimise the evil of extravagance. Indeed it is believed that he has the principal hand in the recent movement to reduce the public expenditure.—*Bombay Summachar.*

THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL FUND.

Bombay is always foremost in starting memorial funds, but somehow or other it always happens that after the first rush the movements are neglected. For instance, when the second Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's memorial fund was started unusual activity prevailed in Bombay, large amounts were subscribed and papers teemed with recommendations as to how the fund was to be utilised. But we should like to know where is the fund now, how much does it amount to, and what interest has accumulated thereon. Many of the subscribers to the fund have passed away, some have left this country, and we wonder very much whether the remainder will ever be able to see the fund put to its proper use. At any rate, will Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one of the secretaries, inform the public how the case stands. Twenty-five months have passed since the Ripon Memorial Fund was started, and what is the result? Since the last meeting of the committee held some months ago, we have heard nothing of the matter. The Sir R. Temple fund was started before he left these shores, his successor has retired after finishing his term of five years, and Lord Reay has acted here nearly two years, and still the memorial statue is not in its place. Is this creditable to Bombay? The public are helpless in the matter. We look to the promoters of the movements to carry them through. They must not undertake more than they can well manage.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1886, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—President in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Members of the Council—Messrs. K. R. Cama, Bala Mungesh Wagle, J. Gerson da Cunha, and Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock. Secretary—Mr. Yasavant Vasudev Athalye. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—Mr. O. S. Pedraza. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Messrs. John da Cunha, W. F. Melvin, Jivanjee Jamsedjee Modi, Nusserwanjee Jivajee Readymoney, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Colonel Walcott, and Captain H. A. Street, R.N.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Surgeon-Major Atmaram S. G. Jayakar, Muscat, Arabia; Dorab Dastur Peshotum, Bombay; J. Leask, Municipality, Bombay; Surgeon Mohendra Lal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E., Calcutta; Syad Kutubudin Indroos, Apothecary, Bombay; and W. Nethersole, B.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sambalpore, C. Provinces.

A note on "Betrothal among the Vadnagra Nagar Brahmans at Nariad," by Mr. Goverdhanram M. Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., was read by the president.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Goverdhanram M. Tripathi for his contribution.

Dr. John da Cunha then read his note on "The Belief in the Evil Eye among the Persians." He gave an interesting account of the causes and effects of the evil eye according to Persian belief, and also enumerated the different modes of averting or neutralizing it. He presented the Society with a miniature copy of the Koran, which, being sewn up in a bag or enclosed in a locket of silver or gold, is worn on the arm or round the neck to avert the evil eye. To the Mantras (mystic formulæ) and Yantras (mystic diagrams), which he presented to the society on a former occasion, as being used among the Banias for the purpose of averting the evil eye, he added on the present occasion eight mantras and eight yantras.

The President then invited a discussion on the papers of Mr. P. B. Joshi and Dr. John de Cunha.

The President Dr. Dymock, Messrs. O. S. Pedraza, B. M. Wagle, J. J. Modi, B. B. Patell and Y. V. Athalye took part in the discussion, which was either a criticism on the contents of the papers read or supplied omission therein as regards the means employed as protectives against the evil eye.

After a vote of thanks to the writers of the papers, the meeting was dissolved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·035
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline' sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY PARADE.

In connection with the above, the following order has been issued by Brigadier-General T. C. Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District:—

Saturday, the 1st January, 1887, being the day selected for the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison will parade in Review Order (Red) on the General Parade Ground, and will be formed up at 7-15 a.m. in line facing west at "open order" with 12 paces' interval between battalions.

Royal Artillery with their guns in action on the right.

2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

17th Bombay Infantry.

21st Bombay Infantry left.

Bands will be massed in rear of the centre.

The Commissary of Ordnance will issue 31 rounds to the Officer Commanding R. A. for the Imperial salute.

The Infantry to be supplied with 3 rounds of blank ammunition per man.

Attention is invited to S. G. O. 74 of 1878.

Guards will mount after parade.

Adjutants and markers to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m.

Recruits and boys of native corps will keep the ground.

The 21st Bombay Infantry will furnish points and colours.

Field states to be sent to Colonel Beville, Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry, not later than noon on Friday, the 31st instant.

In the absence os the General Officer Commanding on duty, Colonel Beville, 21st Bombay Infantry, will command the parade and appoint his own Staff.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Commission sat at Lahore on the 24th instant when the first witness called was Colonel Gordon Young, the Commissioner of Jullunder. He said he had over 30 years' service and had experience of all branches of the Judicial and Executive services. With regard to the Statutory Service the witness said the public have not much opinion about it. He did not altogether approve of it, as it gives a man aspirations and hopes which we are not prepared to satisfy. If the Statutory Service were maintained he did not advocate sending very young men to England; he was not sure it did not do them more harm than good: this was also the native opinion. A man of 24 or 25 would probably be improved. He would retain the Service; and promote men of merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service, to a limited extent, in Executive posts, such as the Chief Court Branch. He would not desire to exclude distinguished members of the legal profession from nomination to high posts. He would not hold an examination in India because we should be flooded with candidates: many Indians would succeed and the European element cannot possibly be reduced by a man. He would maintain Military Civilian selections. He would admit all natives to the Uncovenanted Service. He would enlarge the Statutory and Uncovenanted Services into one large Service, and would establish an Indian "Haileybury." He would not advocate competition for Tahsildars; they are satisfactory at present, and there are men of good family among them. If appointed to the Covenanted Service natives should get less pay, for what was a fair salary for an Englishman was a very liberal salary for a native. A native pleader would probably be willing to give up the Bar to attain to the dignity of the Bench. Witness would object to put natives of another province into the Service in the Punjab, because (1) the Punjab has a claim to its own appointments; (2) they were acceptable to the people; and (3) that there were strong administrative grounds. No non-officials had been called from witness's division, and he said Sirdar Bikrama Singh, of Jullunder, might be summoned with advantage.

The president desired that non-officials from Jullunder be called, and it was recorded that invitations should be given to anyone who wished to appear to do so. An order was issued that Sidar Bikrama Singh be called upon to attend.

Babu Jadonath Mozumdar, the editor of the *Tribune*, was the next witness called. He had been before the Commission on Friday last, and came up today for examination on his proposals which had been printed and circulated, It was elicited that the scheme provided for the re-organisation of the entire administration. He is 27 years old.

Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, was next called. He had been 26 years in the Punjab, chiefly at Lahore, was a graduate of the Medical College, Calcutta, and honorary surgeon and superintendent of the Vernacular side of the Lahore Medical College. He said the Statutory system was objected to on the grounds of the *status*, pay, promotion and pension rules. He is adverse to the Statutory system. He would raise the limit of age to 21 or 23 in the Covenanted Service, and place Arabic and Sanskrit on the footing as Latin and Greek, and Persian as French and German. He would hold the examination in London only, and would induce men to go there. He would not contaminate the Civil Service by admitting inferior blood into it by promoting Uncovenanted men. He regarded the Civil Service as very sacred. The Uncovenanted Service should be confined to the Statutory definition of "natives," but would freely admit qualified Englishmen, not Colonials. The present system of recruitment for Extra Assistant Commissioners and Munsiffs was good. He was satisfied with nomination for Tahsildars and with the present set of Tahsildars who were, as a class, honest. Witness holds land, and has to do with Tahsildars.

Sirdar Bharat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Gurdaspur, when examined, said he would give half of all the Covenanted posts to the Statutory Service instead of one-sixth. He does not object to the terms of the Statute. There is dissatisfaction with the system of admission to the Covenanted Service. The natives want the examination to be held in India and half of the appointments allotted to natives. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from any class: the time had come for this. Natives should get one-fourth or one-fifth less pay than Europeans holding the same posts. He would make no difference between pay on probation and on confirmation.

Lalla Mulraji, M.A., Fxtra Assistant Commissioner, said he would amend the Statute and rules, and admit natives of Feudatory States in the Covenanted Service. He would follow the programme of other witnesses; that is, raise the age limit, admit the vernacular languages, and hold identical examinations in England and in India. The Uncovenanted Service, the witness said, should be confined to Statutory natives of India, and admission to it should be by limited competition and selection as now.

Maulvi Moharrum Ali Chishti, the editor of *Rafiq-i-Hind*, represented Mahomedan views of his own. He said the Statutory Service was excellent as it is now, and all the power of selection should be with the local Government. He did not advocate open competition because the Hindus would entirely exclude the Mahomedans, and this would not be good on political grounds. He did not advocate provincial examinations, as this also would exclude Mahomedans from Government service: he only advocated nomination.

Maulvi Mahomed Ismail Khan was next called. He gave evidence of the state of the frontier from his experience, and said it would be good if the frontier posts were put in charge of natives, but such natives must know how to use a sword as well as a pen. The country was no doubt much improved: he attributed this to the advancement of education.

Mr. George Lewis was the next witness called. He said he was Junior Government Advocate, was a native Christian of 39 years of age, and an Extra Assistant Judicial Commissioner. He said the educated classes disapproved of the Statutory Service, as no stated number of appointments are guaranteed by it. It is not an organised service. The selection is arbitrary and leads to bad appointments. He would amend the Statute so as to guarantee a certain number of annual nominations, and create an organised service, imposing a preliminary test. He would promote Uncovenanted men and members of the legal profession of merit and ability. He would not amend the definition "of native of India:" what the Governor-General in Council had sanctioned was sufficient. He would not compel selected candidates to go home. He would recruit (1) by open competition; (2) from the Uncovenanted ranks; and (3) from the legal profession. He knows the Queen's proclamation. The Statute 33 does exclude certain subjects on the ground of birth. As to the Covenanted Service, there is dissatisfaction: there should be a simultaneous identical competition in England and India, and the limit of age should be raised. He would also add the vernaculars as subjects. Personally he was against race distinction. Just now all highly-paid offices were reserved for Europeans, and, therefore, the natives should be compensated in the Uncovenanted Service. Recruitment for the Uncovenanted Service should be by competition. He did not like nomination to this service. Some Tahsildars promoted from low appointments in the Amla do fail, especially as Judicial officers; but on the whole, they give satisfaction. The Statutory Service should have two rates of pay: those who go to England should get 75 per cent. of the pay of the post; those who do not go should get 70 per cent. He thinks the furlough of two years to a European is not enough. He should get more.

A preliminary meeting of three members of the Commission—the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed and Mr. Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service, was held on Friday at the May Hall to make arrangements for the series of meetings by the Commission on their arrival at Allahabad. The evidence of two witnesses, Syed Habiboolla and Kuwar Shivanath Sinha, Barristers-at-law, was also taken. The Commission, consisting of the president and fifteen members, propose meeting daily from Wednesday for the examination of witnesses, and will probably sit until the middle of January.

THE NEW PILGRIMS, PROGRESS TO MECCA.

About the end of last January, the Government of India announced that "although it was unwilling to take any direct interference with what is considered to be a religious obligation with a large section of the Mahommedan community," it would nevertheless do all in its power to assist Thomas Cook and Son in any scheme that they might prepare for the facilitation of the Mecca pilgrimage from all parts of India. The *Civil and Military Gazette* mentions that at the present time Mr. F. H. Cook is travelling up and down India, making those arrangements. He is accompanied by a retired Bengal Civilian, Mr. R. F. Saunders, who takes a deep interest in the scheme, and to whom in no small measure its earliest development was due. "So far, like the Public Services Commission, they are merely collecting opinions, and their *modus, operandi* is after this manner." On arriving at a large station—like Ajmir or Delhi, for instance—they seek the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, and under his auspices call a meeting of Mahommedans. The Government servant explains briefly to the audience what is the object of their visit; and then, lest the "direct interference of the Government" should be suspected, withdraws, while Mr. Saunders makes plain in the vernacular the advantage of going from Ajmir, Delhi or elsewhere to Jeddah in comfort and decency. Opinions are next invited, and on one occasion a leader of the Mahommedan community suggested, among other reasonable things, that the firm should forthwith put an end to sea-sickness. The speaker was a Hadji, and knew what he was talking about. But Thomas Cook and Son do not rule the waves as yet, and were forced to admit that they could do nothing. They hope to establish, in a short time, ticket-offices,—by preference under control of leading Mahommedans, or the district officials or both—in all towns with a large Mahommedan population. These offices will issue a big green ticket of three coupons—the first carrying the owner from his sataion to Bombay; the second from Bombay to Jeddah; while the third coupon covers his landing, in special boats, at Jeddah, whence he must make his way up to Mecca as best he can; the power of the firm unfortunately ceasing at the port. A pious Mohammedan, who died before his work was finished, caused to be built at Bombay close to the Prince's Dock, a dharmsala capable of holding about two thousand pilgrims. Taking advantage of this, Messrs. Cook and Son will, as the scheme developes, bring down their pilgrims from Upper India to the dharmsala, and will thence march them into the pilgrim steamer which will be berthed alongside of the dock. Any one who has seen the embarkation of pilgrims in the monsoon, under previous arrangements, will understand how much unpleasantness will be saved in this one detail alone. From Bombay the pilgrims will be despatched to Jeddah in steamers, chartered at a rate which will, for the poorest classes, not much exceed Rs. 30 per head out and Rs. 15 per head home again. Here the Company's officials will look after the pilgrims, and at Jeddah they will be taken over by other officials—who will make it their business to see that no one is robbed or crimped by touts—and so despatched up-country. A return ticket, say from Peshawur to Jeddah, will cover an indefinite time, and the pilgrim may suit himself about his return. So far good. The only pity is that the firm cannot work beyond Jeddah inland, and impose some sort of a check on the tribes who, for generation after generation, have lived solely by plundering the pilgrims on their way to Mecca, by robbing the sick as they sink down on the roadside, and, very literally indeed, by cutting off the stragglers from the great caravans of the Faithful. It is possible, however, that in years to come, the firm will secure concessions from the Turkish Government; in which case the world may witness the astounding spectacle of the Infidel piloting the true believer, through the dangers that beset the former's path to salvation. At present, however, that end is far distant.

THE RACE FOR THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Telegraphing on Friday from Calcutta the correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"The great event that has disturbed the minds of sportsmen throughout India for months back, and concerning which, during the last few weeks, anxiety had reached the agony stage, has at last been decided. The Viceroy's Cup for 1886 has been run off and been won by Mercury, the two English horses, Metal and Fitz William, being nowhere. Anticipations over this event have not been greatly upset during the last few days, for public opinion had settled that the issue lay between the three horses named, and, after the defeat of FitzWilliam on Wednesday, the issue was narrowed down to two horses, or whom Mercury usurped the first place in favour from Metal, and enjoyed possession of this proud position for full twenty-four hours. But at the lotteries Metal's stable's confidence in, and staunch support of, him helped to rehabilitate this English horse as first favourite, in which position he started for the race. From an early hour in the evening a dense crowd surrounded Messrs. Miller and Brittain's stand. These bookmakers had four lists open on this race, and access to them was always difficult through the thickly packed crowd. Though the prices of other candidates fluctuated much, those on Mercury and Metal remained almost stationary. The race was won by the fittest and, perhaps, the best horse. Metal, it is well known, has for a long time now not been doing regular work: indeed for a considerable time his exercise was confined to swimming in the river; while of the other candidates Fitz William, who left England branded as a cur and who recently, at Lucknow and Hydrabad, falsified that unenviable repatation and ran well, again asserted his character here and had but small support. Matchlock also has had ailments which interfered with his thorough preparation, yet, next to Mercury, he ran well. There is no saying, if both Mercury and Matchlock had been equally fit, which would have won. Of the other candidates, Sting, Sir Greville and Ringwood only deserve mention. The friends of the former two hardly hoped they would beat Mercury, but expected a good run for the Cup, and, certainly both did credit to their trainer. Ringwood, in spite of the laudations that had preceded his arrival in India two years ago, has never yet done any good. It is impossible to say where the fault lies—whether in his heart or with his trainer. Mercury, who is never been ill, has done good work, and his condition inspired every confidence of his stable friends. In the face of all this it seems incredible that infatuation should have so warped the judgment of sensible men as to lead them to believe that Metal would win. Their estimation of this horse amounted to superstition. Metal was beaten a long way from home; while Mercury, on the other hand, won the race long before he passed the post, for Vinall says that, when he took a feeler off his field before he got to the half-mile post, he found all of them were beaten, and his own horse going strong and well. Of course the win was received with great popular manifestation, and this had hardly subsided when Sting's fate overtook him: as he was pulling up, he staggered, and his jockey had barely time to jump off when the horse fell against the rails and expired—proving his gameness to the last by running so well when there was evidently something wrong with his heart. This was the second incident of a similar character this evening. In the first race Flemington, the favourite, hit a hurdle in front of the stand and fell, breaking his leg. He had to be destroyed. It was after this that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and a large party from Government House, drove up in State and were received with loyal enthusiasm. The Viceregal party remained throughout the rest of the programme. His Excellency's Cup was displayed in front of the Viceregal box. There was a very large attendance on the course: much larger than last year, and bookmakers say they never did a larger business. Numerous visitors from the remotest parts of India were to be met everywhere in the enclosure—Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Rangoon, Assam, Bombay, Sindh and the Punjab all contributed their share of votaries to the Turf at its greatest meeting in India. Sportsmen had looked forward with great interest to the meeting of Bolero and Euclid in the Challenge Stakes to-day, and there was a bet on as to which of these two would win: but the event did not come off owing to Bolero having hurt his leg at exercise and being unable to start. Euclid, the crack Arab of Western India, made a very poor spectacle of himself. He ran a long way last throughout, his stable companions of this season, Star and Lanercost, also not being in it, while his old and often vanquished rival, Silvermane, who ran wonderfully game throughout, won the race. This win was very popular, and the plucky Hyderabad sportsmen well deserve their success. Favourites did not win to-day as a rule. Stanley, who ran unfit earlier in the season, was nofancied for the Hurdle Race, but came in an easy winner, and it is very possible he would have beaten Flemington had the latter not met with his sad fate. Quite an equal surprise was served up in the next event, when Steersman, who was once Mr. Maitland's had cost thas owner lots of money, cam to the post looking a perfect picture, and won easly from a large field of good horses, Red Deer, Tulta and Bolero, well known fast ones over short journeys having to lower their colours. Euclid's attack of fever after the Poona races has quite thrown him out of the races here, as he was quite out of form. The Durbhungah stable has, besides Mr. Locke's horses, also those of Mr. R R. S., of Dehra, in charge, and it was a poor recompense for their disappointments over the great events of to-day when they won an event at the close of the evening with Jung Bahadoor, who started at an outside price and won from his two adversaries. It is hoped that this stable has better luck in store for them. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, on departing from the course at the close of the races, were again enthusiastically cheered.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH DECEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain R. W. Haselwood, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the Overland mails of the 10th December. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr H Maclean
Miss Hale
Mr J Robins
Mr S Armstrong
Mr Mitchell
Lieut J E Wilmot
Mrs Wilmot and infant
Mr Beith
Mr W J Walker

From Venice.

Mr and Mrs Ewing
Mr H Atkins
Mr G Haughton
Mr W J Weightman
Major Hunter
Sir R K Wilson

From Brindisi.

Major R C Greame
Col Merriman
Mr H D Cama
Col Wise
Mr W R Hewett
Col C H Plowden
Mr H Millett
Mr W Kimble
Mr J Todd
Mr and Mrs Blissett
Mr W M Sandison
Mr and Mrs LeTouche
Mr R A Willis
Surgn W H Thornhill
Mr G W Moir
Mr J A Shepard
Mr G Whitehouse
Mr Butcher

From Suez.

Mr C Biddulph
Mr Whitney
Mr Caulden

From Gibraltar.

Mr and Mrs A C Xavier, and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Albuquerque

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 4th to 10th Dec. inclusive).

Prince Alexander, late Ruler of Bulgaria, arrived in London on Tuesday, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The Prince went to Windsor on the following day on a visit to the Queen.

Prince Komatsu of Japan visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday at Marlborough House, and invested the Prince with the Japanese order of the Chrysanthemum.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, left London after the Cabinet Council to return to Dublin.

Mr. J. Bigwood has been selected as the Conservative candidate for the vacant representation of the Brentford Division of Middlesex.

Mr. E. Stanhope has addressed to the Governors of the Colonies under responsible government a circular proposing that a conference of representatives of the principal colonies should be held in London early next year, to discuss questions relating to military defence, postal and telegraphic communication, and other matters of common and Imperial interest.

A great Liberal Unionist Conference was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. Lord Hartington presided, and the audience included many Peers and Members of Parliament. In the evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Metropole. Among the speakers on the two occasions were Mr. Goschen, Lord Derby, Sir H. James, M.P., and Mrs. Fawcett. A letter from Mr. J. Bright, M.P., and a telegram from Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., were read, approving of continued resistance to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

The Marquis of Salisbury was entertained at dinner by the City Conservative Club on Wednesday. In his speech the Premier said that the policy of the Government was that approved by the Unionist Liberals, the maintenance of the unity of the Empire.

An address, and a cheque for £547 was presented on Wednesday to Mr. Newdegate in recognition of his 42 years' service as representing North Warwickshire in Parliament.

The Smithfield Club annual show of fat stock was opened at the Agricultural-hall, Islington, on Monday. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the visitors to the Show. Samples of homegrown and cured tobacco are exhibited.

Field-Marshal Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower and Colonel Commandant, Royal Horse Artillery, died at Brighton on Monday, aged 86 years.

Sir John Crampton, who had filled several important diplomatic offices, died on Sunday, aged 82. The death is also announced of Mr. Balguy, a metropolitan magistrate.

The premature explosion of a blasting charge at the Rydal tunnel for the Manchester water supply on Friday caused the death of one man, and severe injuries to several others.

A still at some tar works at Gateshead exploded on Friday, and caused the death of four men and dangerous injuries to another.

The body of Mr. Sutherland, a retired Deputy Inspector-General, Royal Navy, who had been missing since November 12, was found on Saturday in a withy-bed near Weymouth.

An inquiry, instituted by direction of the Board of Trade, into the depredations committed by foreign trawlers upon the drift-nets of English fishermen, was opened on Monday at Lowestoft.

A very heavy gale raged on Tuesday night and the whole of the Wednesday over the United Kingdom. Many shipping disasters are reported, and on shore much damage has been done to property, and in some cases loss of life.

The Colin Campbell case is still proceeding in the Divorce Court, and will probably occupy many days yet. The evidence now being taken is directed against Lady Colin Campbell and the four co-respondents, whose counsel yesterday began their addresses to the jury.

In the Queen's Bench, on Saturday, it was decided that the name of a police constable was rightly struck off the list of voters, he being disqualified from voting by the Police Act.

Applications on behalf of the Crown were brought under the notice of the Queen's Bench yesterday against the Cunard Company and the Oceanic Steamship Company for refusing to carry letter bags at the request of the Post Office. After discussion, the hearing of the applications was postponed until next week.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., made another defiant and inflammatory speech at Castlereagh on Sunday, threatening land agents and officers of the law with the vengeance of the Nationalists when the latter attained power in Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., on Sunday delivered a speech at Killeagh, calling on all tenants to adopt the plan of campaign laid down by the National League. In Cork, in the evening, there was much rioting, and the police had to make several charges, in which many persons were hurt.

Several men were convicted at Omagh Assizes on Saturday of riot and assaults on the police at Belfast.

Obituary.—Field-Marshal Sir Richard Dacres G.C.B; Sir John Crampton, K.C.B.; A. Grote, Esq. late Ben. C.S.; Dep.-Surg.-Gen. N. Chevers, M.D. C.I.E., Ben. Ret.; Major F.K. Bacon, Ben. Ret.; Lieut J. N. O'Halloran, Ben Ret.; Capt. C. F. Compton, Mad Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. Forbes; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Wells Mr. Horatio Ross; Mr. D. C. Brady, J.P., D.L.; Mr John Balguy; Dr. Nicholson; Mr. A. Goslett, J. P. Dowager Lady Ripley.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers proposing the election of the Prince of Mingrelia as the Ruler of Bulgaria, and intimates an intention of adopting measures to enable the Eastern Roumelian deputies to take part in the election.

The feeling among the members of the Sobranje is very unfavourable to the Prince of Mingrelia, but the Austrian Government is said to be disposed to regard his election as the only possible solution of the existing difficulty.

The Bulgarian Government have informed Gadban Pasha that they would never accept the Prince of Mingrelia as their ruler.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Great Powers stating that the Bulgarians, having requested the Sultan to name a candidate for the throne of that country, his Majesty had acquiesced in the proposal by Russia of the Prince of Mingrelia, and he invited the other Powers to concur in that choice, and to urge the Bulgarians to accept it.

Marshal von Moltke spoke in the German Parliament on Saturday, strongly urging the Chamber to pass the Bill for increasing the peace standard of the army, remarking that as long as the public voice in France demanded the restitution of two essentially German provinces, it would be impossible to effect an understanding with that country.

The French Ministry was defeated in the Chamber on Friday, the vote for the sub-prefects being rejected by 262 to 249. M. de Freycinet and his colleagues tendered their resignations to the President, who urged the ex-Premier to form a new Cabinet, but M. de Freycinet declined to continue in office. After conferring with several leading politicians, the President has intrusted M. Goblet with the formation of a new Ministry.

The commanders of the Army Corps at Brunn, Gratz, and Prague have been summoned to Vienna to confer with the Minister for War. This incident has given rise to much speculation in the Austrian capital.

Dr. Juhlke, agent of the German East African Society, has been murdered by the Somalis.

The Paris papers state that the British Government has not yet given any reply to the request of the French Ambassador for information concerning the period when Egypt will be evacuated.

The Message of President Cleveland, intimating the necessity of reducing import duties on account of the excessive amount of the revenue in relation to the public charges, is considered to promise advantage to British manufactures.

Mining speculations have lately been carried on in San Francisco to an extraordinary extent, all classes participating in the gambling operations. On Tuesday, however, there was a collapse, and many brokers failed with very large liabilities.

The Chinese Government have issued a notification at Pekin that the cathedral question has been arranged.

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* of December 3, contains the following letter from Mr. Alfred E. Pease of Pinchinthorpe-house, Guisbrough, Yorkshire, on the Irish policy of the Government and the trouble it was creating:—

Sir,—I have just laid down The *Times* of to-day, having read that her Majesty's Government are about to open the coercion ball in Ireland with the prosecution of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and the proclamation of certain Nationalist demonstrations. I strongly suspected that the removal of Sir Robert Hamilton was the prelude to a cowardly Tory policy in Ireland. Sir Robert Hamilton's sympathies were too much with the Irish people, and what we want now are men without this absurd affection and sympathy for the people whom they are set over to govern. Lord Carnarvon bore testimony the other day in your columns to the "perfect loyalty, reliability, and political integrity" of the ex-Permanent Under-Secretary, and rejoiced over his "promotion." Away with such men from Ireland! The next step for the pacification of Ireland has been to institute proceedings against Mr. John Dillon, a man to whose high and honourable character I have heard even Conservative members in the House bear strong and unqualified testimony. He is a man beloved by hundreds of thousands in Ireland, who is respected by all who know him in private life and by many who, like myself, have watched him in his public career. If I were an Irishman I would do all in my power to support and defend such men as Mr. Dillon. From the Irishman's point of view it is these men and their forefathers who have extorted from English Governments every liberty and that measure of justice which Irishmen possess. While carrying on this struggle they have been contemned and despised by English parties (except when their votes have been useful for party purposes), they have been rejected by the academic and aristocratic classes, they have been insulted and reviled by the newspapers, they have been cast into gaols under unconstitutional Acts, and they have been told lately by a Cabinet Minister at Lincoln that not only their request for Home Rule shall be refused, but that the Government are determined to "ignore the Irish vote," and thus deny them any real place in the Union. Can any one give a better prescription for the manufacture of rebels. I am surprised that there are not more Fenians and fewer Parnellites. It speaks highly for Irishmen that it is not so.

Mr. Parnell, in introducing his Tenants' Relief Bill, told the House that while the constituencies of the United Kingdom had refused Home Rule, they had given an unmistakable mandate to the Imperial Parliament to show itself as ready and as able to redress Irish grievances and to listen to Irish representations as if there were an Irish Parliament, and he begged not only for mercy for the Irish tenants, but for peace in Ireland during the winter. The Government treated his proposal with insulting contempt, and, refusing the constitutional method, have addressed themselves to a miserable and unconstitutional imitation of Mr. Parnell's policy in order to beat rents down, their aim being to deprive the Irish leaders of all the credit and the gratitude they would receive after they had successfully struggled for the Irish tenants and devoted themselves to the popular cause. But the Irish people regard the action of the Government as a mean attempt to undermine the influence of the National League, and attribute every relaxation of severity and every reduction of rent to the labours of their Parliamentary leaders. Mr. Dillon closed the debate on Mr. Parnell's Bill with a speech which moved and affected even Conservatives, so evident was the sincerity, and so unaffected was the eloquence with which he pleaded to be placed in a position in which he could go back to the people of Ireland, and be able to use his persuasion on the side of law and order, instead of carrying a message of contempt and hatred from the Government to the Irish people. I do not know what the men of the metropolis and the south of England think, but I know what the men of the north, the men of Yorkshire and the old city I represent, feel. Their blood is warming, and if the Government lays violent hands on Ireland I am very much mistaken if they do not speak with a voice which would make any Government listen, let alone the non-descript combination that now occupies the seat of power.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

A gale of almost unequalled severity blew generally over the British Isles on December 9th and 10th. The storm was heralded by a phenomenally rapid and heavy fall of the barometer, which in many places dropped to a lower point than had ever previously been recorded. The wind which blew from south and south-west, attained to hurricane force, and it was feared that the list of disasters, both on sea and land, will reach melancholy proportions when fuller details are received. On the southern coasts of England and Ireland many vessels were driven ashore or sunk. A schooner, supposed to be French, was lost with all hands off the Kentish coast, and small vessels went down with their crews in the Forth. The coast between Pwllheli and Portmadoc is strewn with wreckage, and a smack's crew of three men lost their lives. In several districts telegraphic communication was wholly arrested owing to the breakdown of wires, and the service generally was delayed by the storm. Railway communication even was interrupted. Great damage was also done to property on land, and there has been some loss of life. Thunder and lightning has been experienced over the greater part of the country accompanied by heavy rain, hail, sleet, and, in the north, snow.

The storm, on Thursday night, abated. Many vessels have been wrecked and many lives lost. The crews of the lifeboats made heroic exertions, and succeeded in saving a considerable number of men from serious peril. A fishing-boat capsized in the Channel, and its six men and a boy got upon the keel, to which the boy was lashed. The seas swept off all the men. The boat was driven into the surf near Hythe, and a gentlemen with a rope round him succeeded in rescuing the boy after three hours' exposure. At Padstow, Cornwall, the farmers in the neighbourhood, with wagon-ropes, hauled up, over cliffs a hundred feet high, the crew of a vessel that had been driven upon the rocks. A ship on passage for Australia was beaten back to the Channel by the gale and was run ashore at Port Talbot on the Glamorganshire coast, on Wednesday night. The crew had to take to the rigging, where they passed a fearful night. The cabin-boy died in the captain's arms from exhaustion and exposure. The first mate became delirious and attacked some of the other men who attempted to secure him. In the course of a desperate struggle he either fell or leaped on to the deck and was almost instantly washed overboard. Three other men died during the night from exhaustion. When the tide receded the survivors managed to crawl ashore in a terribly distressed condition. These are only a few instances from the long accounts of shipwreck and suffering which had come to hand. Descriptions of damage to property on land came from all parts of the country, and there had been considerable loss of life.

About nine o'clock on the night of December 9th signals of distress were observed by the men on watch duty at the Southport Life-boat House, apparently from a vessel off Formsby. The life-boat Eliza Fernley, belonging to the National Society, was at once run out and taken to Ainsdale, where she was launched. A fearfully heavy sea was running at the time, and as nothing more was seen or heard of the life-boat after leaving shore, rumours of a disaster were soon widely current. They were unfortunately soon confirmed, for the life-boat was discovered bottom upwards. An energetic search was immediately instituted, and it was ascertained that the boat had capsized soon after starting on her errand of mercy. Of the crew of 16 brave fellows only three managed, after superhuman exertions, to reach the shore, the remaining 13 men being all drowned. The sad calamity has caused widespread grief and distress in the neighbourhood, where many of the victims to duty are well-known and respected. All the bodies have been recovered. The wrecked vessel was the barque Mexico, and a telegram received at Southport states that the crew, twelve in number, were rescued by the Lytham life-boat, and safely landed at that place. The *Central News* says:—"A second life-boat and her crew have been lost in the heroic attempt to relieve distressed vessels. The signals of distress from the Formsby Sands were observed simultaneously from three stations, and three life-boats put out to the assistance of the vessel, which it was evident had gone ashore. The Lytham boat, although farthest away, reached the wreck first, and gallantly rescued the crew, twelve in number, of the vessel, which turned out to be the Mexico, of Hamburg. The third life-boat put out from St. Anne's, and as she did not return, the very gravest fears were felt for her safety. Sad to say, these apprehensions were only too well founded, for the ill-fated boat was discovered at Arnsdale bottom upwards, and not the slightest doubt can be entertained that all the crew perished. The bodies of eight of the poor fellows have already been washed ashore.

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MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The difficulties between the French Chamber and the Government in relation to the Budget culminated on the 3rd inst. in the resignation of the Ministry. The discussion of the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior was resumed in the afternoon, when M. Colfavru introduced an amendment for the suppression of the sub-prefectures, their staff, and the buildings—a step which, as he pointed out, would realize a saving of £120,000. A warm discussion ensued, in the course of which M. de Freycinet reproached the Opposition with seizing every opportunity to overthrow the Government. He asked the House to await the promised Bill, which would decide which of the sub-prefectures might without inconvenience be suppressed. They could not go further without committing an action compromising for the Administration and dangerous to the Republic. Eventually an amendment for the suppression of the posts and the salaries of the sub-prefects, amounting to about £60,000, was put to the vote, and was adopted by 262 to 249. M. de Freycinet immediately ascended the tribune, and asked that the sitting might be suspended to enable Ministers to confer with each other, and the sitting was accordingly adjourned till next day. The Ministers proceeded to the Foreign Office, and the result of their deliberations was the tendering of their resignations to the President of the Republic.

M. de Freycinet announced to the French Chamber on Saturday that Ministers only held office until their successors were appointed, and therefore it was impossible to proceed with the Budget. Attempts to arrange the difficulty failed. On Wednesday evening M. Goblet consented to undertake the task of forming a Cabinet. It is affirmed that he will seek to induce the Chamber to adjourn all the questions that divide the Republican party. He will urge that patriotism demands this sacrifice of deputies. A Goblet Ministry does not seem destined to achieve anything great, but to lead to an early dissolution.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The debate on the first reading of the new Military Bill commenced in the Reichstag on Dec. 3. General Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, in introducing the measure, said the Bill had appeared to the Federal Governments to be an indispensable necessity, an expression which applied to the time of its introduction, the extent of the increase of the army it proposed, and the period for which it should remain in force. The Minister continued:—"We must look beyond the frontiers of our country. It is not my office to make a statement upon the position of foreign affairs, but it is well known that the German Empire, notwithstanding its pacific policy, may within a measurable time find itself in such a situation as to be involved in war. It is true that for the moment there is no question of a threatening war danger, but the present epoch is a difficult one. Under these circumstances, it is most natural that we should make a comparison between our war strength and that of France. That country, though smaller than Germany as regards the number of inhabitants, nevertheless has a higher peace establishment for her army. Shall we allow ourselves to be outstripped in military matters by a neighbouring State, in which, so far as regards large strata of the population, we cannot perceive that degree of self-control and peaceable feeling which seems necessary to enable us to live contentedly in peace?" Herr Richter then rose to criticise the bill. He considered that the situation was not so threatening as had been represented, and, indeed, it was at the present time more favourable, in so far that, thanks to the policy of Prince Bismarck, the alliance with Austria was an existing fact. The question to be considered was not one of an acute danger of war, but of a perpetual addition to the burdens of the people.

Field-Marshal Count von Moltke was the principal speaker on Dec. 4 on the resumption of the debate. He said:—"I recommend you most earnestly to pass the bill laid before you by the Government. It is to be regretted that we are forced to use a large part of the revenues of the Empire for purposes of defence against foreign foes instead of for the internal development of our country, but we are compelled to do so by circumstances of a general nature which we are quite unable to alter. The whole of Europe is bristling in armour. If we turn our eyes to the right or the left we find our neighbours fully armed, and armed in a manner which must in time be insupportable, even for a rich country. According to the natural order of things this is forcing on a decision which must soon be taken, and is the reason why the Government asks that the army should be strengthened before the end of the septennate. From the *expose des motifs* attached to the Government bill, you see how far our army is behind those of the other Great Powers in numerical strength. You see from it also that of all the large armies ours is the least expensive, that it is less burdensome to the whole population of the country, and that France, for example, spends almost double the amount on her army than we do on ours. Within the last few days the very large demands of the French War Minister have been voted by the French Parliament without opposition. The accuracy of these figures has been doubted. I cannot possibly, gentlemen, give you an account of them here before the whole House, but it will be done in Committee. I consider the figures accurate, for they are based on the best information that we could have. We have been advised to come to an understanding with France. That would certainly be a very reasonable thing to do; it would be a blessing for the two countries, and a guarantee for the peace of Europe. But if we do not do so *a qui la faute*, as long as public opinion in France claims vehemently the restoration of two provinces which are essentially German, whilst we are firmly resolved never to give them up—(loud cheering)—it will scarcely be possible to come to an understanding with France. Then we have been told that we have our good relations with Austria. This alliance is very valuable, but in everyday life it is not its own vital force. In the present political situation in Europe it would be a very dangerous experiment to throw up our present military system and introduce a new one."

The debate then closed, the bill being referred to a committee of twenty-eight members.

TROOPSHIPS FOR INDIA.

The Indian troopship Serapis was to have left Portsmouth on 9th inst., for Bombay, but as the south storm cone remained hoisted and a strong wind prevailed, her departure was deferred until Friday morning. She has on board the K Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Meerut, consisting of Major Howard, Captain Barry, Lieut. Peake, and 52 men; the P Battery, 4th Brigade, for Nawgong, consisting of Captain Beatson, Lieuts. Sandilands, Moren, and White, and 46 men; the Q Battery, 4th Brigade, for Bareilly, consisting of Major Greig, Captain Bunn, Lieuts. Fasson and Cleeve, and 35 men; Captain Hallowes and 61 men, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Langdale and 51 men, 8th Hussars; Lieut. Eustace and 106 men, 1st East Surrey Regiment; Major Mostyn, Lieut. White, Quartermaster Simpson, and 164 men, Royal Fusiliers; Colonel Studdy, Lieuts. Cooper and Cadell, and 113 men, 2nd Manchester Regiment; Captain Creed, Lieut. Obbard, and 106 men, 2nd Leicester Regiment; Major Wilford, Captain Tufnell, Lieuts. Newenham, Lock, and Peart, and 168 men, 2nd Gloucester Regiment; Lieuts. Coates, Stevyns, and Wood, and 103 men, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment; 53 men, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; and the following individual officers:—Colonel Mackinnon, 2nd Leinster; Captain Walter, 2nd Devonshire; Lieut. Newbold, 1st Sussex; Captain Dalton, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieuts. Hallowes and Lieshman, 1st Border Regiment; Lieut. Le Warne, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieut. Lucas, 1st East Lancashire; Lieut. Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieuts. Marden and Noul, 2nd Cheshire; Lieut. Gordon, 15th Hussars; Lieut. Pearce, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieuts. Robertson, Foster, Smith, and Guise, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Lieut. Swanson, 1st Worcestershire; Colonel Wray, 2nd Irish Rifles; Colonel Jackson, 1st Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Hamilton, 1st West Riding; Colonel Wahab, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Chaplain W. Alton; Lieut. Grant, 1st Suffolk; Lieut. Senior, 1st Leicestershire; Lieut. Kempson, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Lieuts. Aplin and Harries, Royal Marines; Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Wood, 1st East Surrey; Lieuts. Barton and Panton, 1st South Yorkshire; Lieut. Gibbon, R. E.; Captain Bagnall, 2nd Yorkshire; Captain Astley, Army Pay Department; Lieut. Paton, 2nd Lancashire; Brigade Surgeon Ferguson, Surgeons-Major Stokes and Hodder, and Surgeon Hayes, Medical Staff; and Veterinary Surgeon Richardson. The total embarkation consisted of 71 officers, 1,062 men, 34 women, and 38 children.

The Dalhousie, troopship of the Indian Marine, having had the necessary repairs completed was taken from Devonport Dockyard into Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning. The Tamil gunboat of the Indian Marine followed her. The Dalhousie and the Tamil have sailed for Gibraltar where they will join the Lawrence paddle frigate and the Muzbee gunboat. All four ships will then go to Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

THE holidays, which have occurred since we wrote our report on last Thursday evening, have been perhaps more generally observed in commercial circles than is often the case, owing probably to the circumstances surrounding our trade being at present—the excitement about Silver being laid for the moment—of a tamer character than is sometimes the case, and calculated rather to lead to a waiting policy, than to much activity in commercial transactions.

Taking up the news from Home received through Reuter on Friday and Saturday, the chief point of interest cabled from London, as far as we are concerned, is the special allotments of Council Drafts, of which 2 lakhs were sold in Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 in Calcutta at 1s. 5 19-32d. on Thursday, and 3 lakhs in Bombay, and half a lakh in Calcutta at the same rate, Bar Silver having meantime remained unchanged at 46d. per oz. There was a rather smart fall in French Rentes on Wednesday, say of ½ per cent., making the price 109¾; but Consols have not moved from 100¼. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending last Wednesday showed the Bank to be in a rather less favourable position than at the date of their previous statement, the Bank's reserve having fallen to 40 per cent. of its Liabilities, against 43 per cent. on the preceding Wednesday. £100,000 Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank this time for Portugal; but rates of discount in London were quoted the same. The shipments of Silver to Bombay aggregated £50,000.

In Produce Club No. 2 Wheat was firm at 31s. per quarter—an advance of 3d. per qr. on the previous quotations. The shipments of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom were given as 1,780,000 quarters.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was steady on Wednesday and closed quiet, but steady on Thursday, not to re-open for business until to-day. The sales for the two days aggregated 18,000 bales, of which the unusually large proportion of 3,000 bales were Surats. Mid-Uplands on the Spot were unchanged 5½d. per lb., and the only change in Surats was an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Good Fair Dhollerah at 3 15-16d. per lb. American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. for the earlier deliveries, but were unchanged in the more distant positions; but on Friday there was a weaker feeling, and prices receded 1-64d. to 1-32d. for all excepting April-May deliveries, which were unchanged.

There was a decline of seven points in Futures for April in New York on Thursday, making the rate 9·73 cents., but there was no further change on Friday, and the Spot price has remained steady at 9 7-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the two days were 91,000 bales, against 95,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and only 53,000 bales in 1884. The Receipts of Cotton at the Ports for the week ending on Friday were 280,000 bales, and they now compare with the previous two years as follows :—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	280,000	268,000	192,000
Previously	3,187,000	3,142,000	3,319,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,467,000	3,410,000	3,511,000

The stock at the U. S. Ports had increased during the week by 20,000 bales, and stood at 1,050,000 bales; and that in the Interior was 397,000 bales, or 16,000 bales more than on the previous Friday.

The figures from Liverpool regarding the visible supply of Cotton have not been wired; but we learn that the total stock had increased by 11,000 bales, bringing it up to 584,000 bales; but the stock of East Indian Cotton stood at 6,000 bales less at 72,000 bales. The trade took 22,000 bales, which is the same quantity as was taken during the previous week.

MONEY.—From the subjoined statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday, it will be seen, that the Bank's position is less favourable than it was at the close of the previous week. The decrease in Cash and Currency Notes is close upon forty-one lakhs, but this is lessened by some three lakhs increase in the Cash with other Banks. The amount of Bills discounted shows a falling-off of about a lakh and a half; but private deposits had fallen off by over thirty-five lakhs.

The following are the exact figures :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,61,496
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	38,389
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	35,06,819
Government Securities	Inc.	„	86,208
Loans	Inc.	„	2,811
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	1,51,561
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,90,236
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	40,99,667

COTTON.—The holiday feeling still prevails, and there has been little or no enquiry to-day from shipping houses. Rates are nevertheless maintained by the dealers who are reported to have dealt in Broach amongst themselves at Rs. 212 per candy. This is all that we have heard of to-day in the way of business, and rates must be considered nominal to a great extent.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—Exporters have not shown much inclination to buy to-day; at the same time prices must be taken as firmer all round, and, in some instances, higher. Old Delhi wheat No. 1 is worth Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt; and the new Crop for April-May delivery is quoted at Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt. Some contracts in Fkdani (91 per cent.) were made yesterday at Rs. 4-9-0 per cwt., and in the same (85 per cent.), at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt., deliverable in one month; and we hear that business was done during the holidays to a considerable extent on these terms.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady, and in fresh business we hear of the fixing of the s. s. Amana for two Italian Ports at 21s. per ton; and the s. s. Accomac, for Marseilles, at 20s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning after the holidays, and at some general advance in rates. There has been but little business doing either way, but the opening tone has been sustained throughout the day, and at closing we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d. to 15-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·89½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cents. were quoted in the earlier part of the day at 97½, but at closing they might he had at 97⅜. Fours and-a-half are quoted at 101⅜, but the price is nominal, as there is nothing doing in this Paper.

SHARES.—There has been little or no actual business doing in this market to-day; in fact the Bazaar may be said to be closed for holidays. Bank of Bombay shares are still worth Rs. 745.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd December, as compared with the statement of the 18th December :—

	Dec. 18. Rs.	Dec. 23. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,45,795	45,81,299
do. do. at Branches	15,88,382	15,49,993
Other Deposits	2,06,55,270	1,71,48,451
Post Bills	15,590	17,590
Cash Credits undrawn	13,46,109	11,43,103
	4,08,51,146	3,69,43,436
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	41,24,068	42,10,271
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	31,11,005	30,75,874
Loans, on Security of do.	47, 9,970	47,22,281
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,788	1,681
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,86,28,703	1,84,77,142
Stamps	32,9,9	32,98
Dead Stock … Rs. 5,77,588 Amt. applied in reduction … 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	……	….
Cash Balances with Correspondence	4,30,405	7,20,641
Cash and Currency Notes	9[illegible],99,640	53,99,[illegible]73
	4,08,51,146	3,69,43,436

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 10.)

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 7.

THE undermentioned Navigating Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in H M's Fleet:—P H Wright, and W J N Baird.

Boatswain J Crocker has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in H M's Fleet.

Fleet Eng A Wood has been promoted to the rank of Inspr of Machinery in H M's Fleet.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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PROPER LENSES, scientifically adapted to the sight, render the weak and impaired equal to perfect vision. This can only be accomplished when the exact acuteness of vision and state of refraction of *EACH EYE* has been successfully ascertained.
Mr. LAZARUS' PATENT REFRACTION TEST (couple with his PATENT "EUREKA" LENSES are accustomed to establish this in every instance, and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficacy in even the most complicated cases in which all other tests and remedies have proved unavailing.
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WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.
MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
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ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BUNNY—Nov 26, at Bray, Ireland, the wife of Captain A C Bunny, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—STEPHEN—Oct 14, at Holy Trinity Church, St Kilda, Melbourne, Edmund G H Bingham, Major and Local Lieut-Colonel Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Colonel Charles Bingham, D A G, Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Helen, youngest daughter of Francis J S Stephen, of elville, Balaclava, Melbourne.

CHARD—RABAN—Nov 30, at All Saints', Kensington Park, the Rev Charles Edward Chard, Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, to Annie Mildred, widow of Herbert Raban, of Gotoonga, Assam.

NUTHALL—PRICHARD—Nov 29, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of the late Major-General T J Nuthall, Bengal Army, to Constance Mary, second daughter of the late Rev Constantine Estlin Pritchard.

RICKETTS—WATKINS—Nov 29, at Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, Ernest Bengough Ricketts (Captain 3rd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment), of Chislehurst, Kent, to Katherine Emily Hoskins Watkins, widow of Lieut F W Watkins, R E.

SLIGO—FLETCHER—Nov 17, at the Pro-Cathedral Broughton-street, Edinburgh, Archibald Dominic Sligo to Eliza Mary, youngest daughter of G. C. Fletcher, Bengal Civil Service, retired.

STREET—DUNKIN—Nov 18, at West Brighton, Frederic Street, Queen's Own Royal Kent Regiment, eldest son of Colonel Street, Madras Staff Corps, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late John Dunkin, Esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

BOYE—Nov 26, at Rockbourne-road, Forest-hill, Charles Henry Boye, late Captain in the Bombay Artillery, aged 79.

CALDWELL—Nov 27, at 12, Queen Anne-terrace, Cambridge, Ellen Philippa Mary (Kinty), the dearly-loved wife of Major R Townley Caldwell, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, KCB.

CAMPBELL—Nov 18, at 42, Aldridge villas road, Bayswater, Colonel James Hunter Campbell, late of the Bengal Artillery, in his 76th year.

FISHER—Nov 29, at 30, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater Charlotte, Eliza, widow of the late Rev Henry Sanderson Fisher, MA, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal and younger daughter of the late James Money, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, aged 80.

GRANT—Nov 28, Guernsey, Major-General W J E Grant, CB, late Royal Artillery, aged 63.

INGLE—Nov 27, at Newchurch, near Manchester, suddenly, Alfred Davis, third (second surviving) dearly-beloved son of George Ingle, retired, Indian Navy, aged 24.

NISBET—Nov 28, at Holywood, South Kensington, Emily, the dearly-loved daughter of Captain Parry Nisbet, of the Trinity House and Thames Conservancy Board.

PLOWDEN—Nov 27, at Lodore, Spring-gardens, Ventnor, Walter Raleigh Chichele Plowden, only son of the late Major Edmund Plowden, Bengal Cavalry, MCT.

RUSSELL—Nov 27, at 6, South Devon-place, Plymouth, James Thomas Russell, Commander RN, late of Mauritius.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

THERE is no hint or indication in the English papers which arrived by yesterday's mail of the catastrophe which has well-nigh overthrown the Ministry and left the Premiership going a-begging. Nevertheless there is abundant evidence of a growing exacerbation in the political world which presaged a cyclonic disturbance. The Radical pronouncements in which Lord Randolph Churchill had so freely indulged appear to have alarmed the Unionist Liberals lest they should find themselves "dished" by Democratic Toryism. They were not reassured by learning that the majority of the Cabinet were averse to a high-handed policy in regard to Ireland, and that Lord Ashbourne stood almost alone in urging a recourse to severe measures of repression. Neither the Conservatives, properly so called, nor the Unionists felt secure as to what might happen. The Unionist leaders resolved to force the hand of the Government, and they succeeded in doing so. One result of their success was the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill from the Cabinet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resented the attitude of Lord Hartington and the other Unionists towards the Government, and although his secession was based mainly upon other grounds, there is no doubt that an intolerance of the position of dependence which threatened the Ministry to precipitate his resolve to part from his colleagues. The tension which prevailed is more noticeable, oddly enough, in the speeches of the Unionist Liberals than in any manifestations on the part of Conservative malcontents. So pronounced were Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Derby and others in their anti-radical denunciations, especially in regard to the renewed Irish troubles, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* pronounced Liberal speeches to be more Conservative than those of the Conservatives themselves, and said that they indicated the high-water work to which illiberal doctrines have risen in England. Even Mr. Bright was so far carried away by what now seems to have been very like a panic, that he feared to speak or even to write; and expressed his grief that "the Government may be compelled to take measures of repression while the Liberal speakers at conferences and on platforms are pledging themselves and their audiences to oppose every form of law or of administration which has the semblance of what is termed coercion, or of giving increased strength to the Irish executive." It is somewhat singular to find Mr. Bright bewailing the prospect of the Liberal party resisting the proposal of a Conservative Government to resort to a policy of coercion. Formerly his voice was raised upon the other side. The words just quoted give the keynote to the speeches of the other Unionist orators. They one and all urged the Government which they were supporting to resort to repressive measures in Ireland. But they saw that the bulk of the Liberal party would not only oppose such measures but would endeavour to rouse English opinion against those who upheld them. Lord Hartington declared his opinion that a "final conflict" was inevitable, and he expressed a hope that the democracy of England would not act as if the evictions in Ireland were unjustifiable, for the said evictions were due not to the Government or to landlords but to Mr. Dillon, who had begun an agitation for the non-payment of rents where no reductions were given. Mr. Goschen was equally vehement, denouncing Mr. Dillon's movement as "striking at the very root of all society," and he recommended a resort to coercion. Lord Derby said that the Irish agitators should be put down, for their doctrines were catching and might spread to England; "confiscation is contagious." Sir George Trevelyan argued that what was going on in Ireland was lawlessness pure and simple, and said that people in England who gave it their sympathy were misled by analogies. The one preoccupation of the speakers was to justify themselves in the eyes of opinion for urging on the Government to severe repression. And undoubtedly their anxiety to do this with energy and effect was the result of a great misgiving as to the strength of the Government and the direction that English opinion might take when a renewal of the Irish troubles which a few weeks ago were declared to be at an end, came to attract attention. It is necessary to bear in mind that the Government was until a month or six weeks ago not unnaturally proud of the comparative tranquillity of the sister country, and of the great falling off in the number of outrages. The improved tone there was attributed to the moderation and impartiality of the new administration. The dismissal of Sir R. Hamilton however marked a new departure in Government policy. Mr. Dillon's plan of seizing the rents of unyielding landlords and keeping them without supplies had failed to interest the tenantry, who distrusted it, and it was becoming daily more discredited, until a Government prosecution galvanised it into some semblance of vitality. Since the Government showed its anxiety to put an end to it the tenants imagined it might be made an efficient weapon. The result was what might have been expected—and what was probably expected by both Mr. Dillon and by the Government—namely, a precipitation of that "final conflict" of which Lord Hartington speaks. Each side looks to gaining an advantage by conflict outside the constitutional pale, which seems unattainable within it. The first result of the action of the Government was that the Dillon plan of campaign was adopted by Protestant farmers in Ulster who had previously distrusted it. A meeting of tenants on the estates of the Skinners' Company, in the north for example, presided over by their Presbyterian minister, sent to the Company an ultimatum, demanding that their farms should be sold to them at twelve years' purchase; otherwise they would insist on a forty per cent. reduction in rent, and if that were refused, join Mr Dillon and the Nationalists in the "no-rent" campaign. In one day the tenantry on seven estates belonging to noblemen of considerable wealth, adopted the system in question, and paid their rents to trustees. Still on the whole the movement has not succeeded in making headway in the country at large. But it furnished to the Cabinet a fair excuse for including a proposal for very repressive measures in their programme.

The Unionist Liberal leaders dreading the ebb and flow of home opinion on the subject, hastened to turn the tide in favour of the Government and its coercive policy. But the Ministry was beset by a number of difficulties of which this was but one. When the mail left Lord Randolph Churchill was busy on the Budget which he hoped to present to the House and the country, to gain the approval of the one and the applause of the other. He flattered himself that he could show a reduction of from half a million to a million in the public expenditure. With this object in view he was prepared to apply the pruning knife, and was even disinterested enough to place again upon local rates the maintenance of gaols which was transferred by one of his recent predecessors to imperial funds, in order to lighten local taxes. What must have been the feelings of his Lordship, on economy bent, when the departments of War and the Admiralty sent in their estimates with an increase of expenditure amounting to several millions. Lord Randolph Churchill was not the man to risk his future upon a proposal which in the present state of depressed trade in England would have been received by the country with something like consternation. The demand for enhanced taxation would have been preceded by a demand for new repressive measures in Ireland which would have exasperated the Opposition, and whetted its swords for the assault upon a budget of which he himself did not approve, and which he could not defend. Add to this that it was an open secret in Conservative counsels that the Chamberlain wing of the Unionist Liberals was growing tired of the situation, which was fast becoming intolerable and perilous. We have thus as accurately as it can be known to contemporaries, the real source of the disruption which has sent Lord Randolph Churchill into opposition, and left Lord Salisbury a suppliant at the gate of Devonshire House.

THE political and military situation in Upper Burma is improving. The Buddhist "archbishop" and a number of his priests have had an interview with Sir Frederick Roberts, and our correspondent at Mandalay, who is in a position to be well informed, states that they promised to co-operate in the restoration to order. They also testified to the considerable measure of success already attained in that direction by the Commander-in-Chief himself. This admission of improvement in the state of the country is perhaps even more satisfactory than the assurance that the influence of the Buddhist ecclesiastics would be exercised on the side of the new Government. The archbishop, who is a man advanced in years, is a man of good sense and moderation, and his personal authority over many thousands of Buddhist priests is indisputable. He early recognised that the fall of King Theebaw was in a large measure due to shortcomings on the part of that monarch himself, and as he said to our correspondent in Burma last January, he was to be regretted as a child might be who had died after every effort had been made to save him, but that the grief should not be beyond measure. A spiritual chief so rational and so capable of taking a common-sense view of great political changes cannot find any difficulty in co-operating usefully with a general commanding thirty thousand men with unknown strength in reserve. With regard to the military aspect of affairs in the new province, General Roberts appears to have succeeded in "rushing" the principal bodies of the insurgents much as General Prendergast rushed Theebaw's army and Theebaw himself a twelvemonth ago. Many dacoit leaders and followers have thrown up the sponge with Burmese facility and sought for pardon. Most of the others appear to have fled or to have taken to their legitimate occupations. The confidence with which it is announced that the Commander-in-Chief considers his work in Burma done, and that he will return to India in a fortnight, and that a considerable proportion of the troops will be sent back in March seems justified by the results obtained, but we must not forget that precisely the same announcements were made with equal confidence rather less than a year ago when King Theebaw had been put on board a steamer and sent to Madras and his army was disbanded. General Prendergast returned to England, and it was announced that the larger portion of the small and gallant army which had captured Mandalay would be sent back to India in February or March, a single brigade being all that was then deemed necessary to maintain order in the newly-acquired territory. We know that this prospect was not realised. The troops were not sent back, and it was found necessary to send them reinforcements which has raised the army employed in that country to thirty thousand men, while General Roberts himself had to take the command. When the hot weather returns and the Burmese dacoit regains a little self-possession we must be prepared for a new dacoity, and a good deal of disturbance. The energy of Government may be again taxed and a strong military force will be required to support the police of which we hear so many complaints whether that body be composed of Burmese or of natives of India. However, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. For the present there is a respite from the cares and cost of a big military expedition to keep Burmese hornets from stinging.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10.

THE meeting of Liberal Unionists held this week under the presidency of Lord Hartington must, one would think, have dissipated the fond delusion hitherto cherished by Mr. Gladstone that he can ever persuade the Liberal party again to accept him as its leader. Mr Labouchere, no doubt, loudly insists that there are no Liberals except the forlorn and steadily diminishing band of disciples who follow Mr. Gladstone's fortunes; and he appeals to the fact that all the Liberal Associations throughout the country remain faithful in their allegiance to the late Prime Minister. But this fidelity of the party managers only shows how incompletely the political organisations which they control represent the feelings and opinions of the great body of electors, who call themselves Liberals. Happily, the majority of Englishmen have not yet been drilled into a state of mechanical subjection to the professional politicians, most of them shallow and impudent busybodies, who think that organisation is everything in public life. There is a growing disposition on the part of all sensible men and true patriots to revolt from this degrading thraldom to party wire-pullers, and to think and act fearlessly for themselves. This right of private judgment was exercised very freely at the last general election. Mr. Labouchere seems to have forgotten that the Liberal Associations then remained true to Mr. Gladstone, but that tens of thousands of Liberals in all parts of the country treated their decrees with contempt, and voted for Unionist candidates. No man in his senses can believe that the throng of able and distinguished men who gathered round Lord Hartington at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, represent nobody but themselves, and have no popular support in the country. Wherever one goes, and among all classes of the community, one finds that no name can be mentioned which inspires such general respect, admiration, and confidence as that of Lord Hartington. Although he still refuses to take office, he wields a power which no man can possess who does not enjoy public favour in a marked and pre-eminent degree; and his speeches on Tuesday, firm, clear, and transparently honest, expressed the sentiments of, I venture to say, nine-tenths of the people of England. Now, the prevailing note of all the proceedings at the conference of the Unionists was one of intense and unqualified disgust at the tactics pursued by Mr. Gladstone since his defeat at the general election. Instead of doing anything to bring about a reconciliation between himself and Lord Hartington, the defeated Minister has shown the utmost recklessness in his dealings with the Irish Nationalists. Mr. John Morley is a very angular and awkward politician, but even he could not have been so *maladroit* as to make those shameful speeches in Scotland, in which, as Sir Harvey James mercilessly put it, he made himself and his chief "accessories during the fact" to Mr. Dillon's lawless campaign, if he had not received explicit instructions from Mr. Gladstone to say not a single word in condemnation of the latest development of the Separatist conspiracy for making English rule impossible in Ireland. The Unionists received Mr. Morley's name with shouts of execration, and it certainly seems to me that a public man has sounded the lowest depths of shame and humiliation, who, after having held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, connives at the acts of agitators who avowedly wish to paralyze the administration of the law in that country. But Mr. Morley has ceased to be worth powder and shot. His political career is practically closed. No Prime Minister can ask him to take office again; and he will soon be able to resume those studies which he hypocritically assured his friends in Scotland he regretted having ever abandoned. The true criminal is Mr. Gladstone, who has simply used Mr. Morley as the most convenient instrument left at his disposal, for even Sir William Harcourt has maintained an ominous silence since Mr. Dillon started the new crusade against private property and the law of the land. Mr. Bright, who is a straight hitter, very properly singles out Mr. Gladstone as the special object of his wrath. No more crushing denunciation of the great political apostate has ever been published than that contained in the fiery and crushing sentences of Mr. Bright's letter to Lord Hartington. One cannot help smiling a little at the art with which Mr. Bright excuses himself for not attending the Unionist meeting lest he might be tempted to say things about Mr. Gladstone that he would afterwards regret, and then after this preface holds forth in a strain of the most impassioned and bitter invective against his old leader. I am told that in his private conversation Mr. Bright is even more outspoken than in his speeches and letters, and that he takes every opportunity of expressing his conviction that Mr. Gladstone has gone out of his mind.

Lord Salisbury's speech must be read as the complement of that of Lord Hartington. Fortified by the assurance that the Unionists will give the Government the most loyal and uncompromising support against the Separatists, and will have nothing to do with intrigues intended to bring Mr. Gladstone back into office, the Prime Minister spoke out very freely indeed with regard to the Irish agitation, denounced Mr. Dillon and his associates as "swindlers," and described their policy as one of "organized embezzlement." This is one of those striking phrases which Lord Salisbury coins so skilfully, but the use of which, however effective they may be at the moment, cannot but be embarrassing to the Government unless they form a prelude to decided action. Speaking quite impartially, I cannot help thinking that it is beneath the dignity of the Prime Minister of England to speak of certain political agitators as swindlers who put into their own pockets money belonging to other people, unless he means to prosecute them as criminals. The Dillonites boast that their plan of campaign is perfectly legal, and has been admitted to be so by the Irish law officers; but they are so given to lying, as witness their attempts to persuade the public that Sir Redvers Buller is a Home Ruler, that it is difficult to put faith in anything they say. If, however, the law had been clear on the point, it is natural to suppose that the Government would by this time have put Dillon, O'Brien & Co., on their trial as felons. As they have not done so, we may assume that the particular form of "swindling" now favoured by the Irish Nationalists has not yet been placed in the category of criminal offences. In that case, it is evidently the duty of Ministers who talk about "a policy of organized embezzlement" to bring in a Bill for so amending the law as to make the practice of the Parnellite members in receiving rent which is due to other persons an act of felony, punishable with so many years' penal servitude. Such an alteration of the law would, of course, be made applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom, and could not be exclaimed against as coercion for Ireland alone. Unless Lord Salisbury means to introduce such a Bill, he would have done wisely to speak in more moderate and guarded language. It is confidently asserted that exceptional legislation for Ireland will be applied for as soon as Parliament meets; but I do not think that the Government can have come to any resolution on the subject yet, or will dream of applying for special powers unless it is found that the juries at the assizes now in progress cannot be relied on to convict the most notorious agrarian offenders.

The collapse of the French Ministry will not put an end to the worrying tactics pursued by France with regard to the English occupation of Egypt. M. de Lesseps's favourite idea of neutralising the Suez Canal by prohibiting the passage through it of armed vessels in time of war has been taken up enthusiastically by the French people, who see that in this way they could prevent England from making a full use of her maritime supremacy; and whatever Government succeeds M. de Freycinet's will be obliged to adopt his policy on this question. Our ministers may be trusted to stand firm both with regard to the Suez Canal and as to the necessity of keeping our troops in Egypt till the native Government has been set free by Europe from the international control, embodied in those capitulations which make every European Consulate in Egypt an *imperium in imperio*. It appears probable, however, that the Sultan of Turkey, after much hesitation, has made up his mind to support the French in Egypt as well as the Russians in Bulgaria; and, if this be so, the moral basis of our authority at Cairo will be severely shaken. But whether the Turk be on our side or not, there we ought to remain. The mere fact that there is a combination to evict us should make us all the more determined not to yield an inch of ground to our enemies. France would not be so eager for us to leave Egypt, if she did not feel that the occupation of that country would be invaluable to England in time of war.

The publication in the daily papers of the detailed evidence in the Colin Campbell case is not quite so nauseous as the hypocrisy of the newspapers which make money by pouring this filth into every household, and then affect to be indignant because their severe sense of public duty obliges them to give full reports. There is, of course, no obligation in the matter. The sole motive of the conductors of these papers is to bid against one another for the coppers of the prurient British public. Why not be honest, if they cannot be virtuous, and say plainly that the money *non olet*, and that nothing in these days pays so well as indecency?

J. M. M.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

THE second day's play of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Ceylon team was won yesterday evening by the visitors by two runs and eight wickets. Captain Walker's team commenced their second innings at a quarter past four, and had one hour to make 50 runs to beat their opponents. Hard hitters were sent in, and in 30 minutes the requisite number was sent up. The defeat suffered by the home team was by no means unexpected, as the eleven they pitted against the strangers was composed of a scratch lot and of those members only who had not left Bombay for the Christmas week, but the team captained by Walker well deserved the win which is theirs. The eleven shows up strongly in batting and fielding, if a little weak in bowling, and the members have all good county reputations which they have well maintained. The team meet an eleven of the Parsees this morning, play commencing at 10 a m. sharp.

Anderson resumed the attack on Alston, who now mated with Mackenzie, and Wilkins trundled down from the Pavilion end. For the first quarter of an hour runs came very slowly, the batsmen playing a very careful game. They placed their balls with remarkable nicety. Mackenzie showed up better than his companion, and now and then indulging in a bit of "slogging." Ryan came on in place of Anderson when the score stood at 154. A loose ball from the new man tempted Alston to open his shoulders with the result that he placed the ball in the hands of Wilkins at mid on. Mackenzie and the retiring player had, during their companionship, increased the total to 159 (8-159). Fort now joined the veteran Mackenzie, and the first five minutes of their company was productive of two threes nicely obtained. Fort added to this a six off Wilkins, from a beautiful hit to leg, thus bringing up the score to 170. Shortly after he returned a ball from Ryan, but the bowler let the leather pass through his hands. His next ball Fort smacked for three. This he followed up with a boundary hit off Wilkins, first ball of the next over. Continuing his liberties with the bowling Fort next despatched Ryan over the boundary near the scorers' tent, with another beautiful hit. These feats brought on Wyer at the Pavilion end, and Ryan went off for Anderson at the other end, but the new bowler was skied in his third ball for a couple. In a later over Fort again skied the ball, but was let off by Hall at deep off. During the course of the same over, Fort, who appeared in luck's way, was again on the third occasion let off, this time by Anderson, who however had no easy catch. The singles produced by these misses brought up the total to 190, and they were the only units recorded to Fort during his stay at the wickets. But time changed, and when Fort, for the fourth time skied the ball it was well held by Wilkins. Fort retired with 26 to his credit, made up of one six, two fours, two threes, two couples and a pair of singles (9-193). Mackenzie had now for a partner Taylor, the last wicket, but playing a ball from Wyer into his stumps the last man upset the calculations, which were being now entertained of his *vis-a-vis* carrying out his bat for a century. Mackenzie well deserved the plaudits which greeted him as he retired, his total of 79 being almost without a single fault (10-193).

With 78 runs to the bad, Bombay entered on their second innings at 11-30, Wilkins and Steele facing the bowling of Shand and Denison. Steele scored four off the latter bowler's third ball, and then followed this up with a couple. Wilkins managed a boundary hit to leg of Shand, and in the next over cut a swift yorker for a similar amount. Steele was then despatched for cutting one from Shand into the hands of Denison at slip (1-17). Penny associated with Wilkins and commenced his career with a record of four slipped from Shand, and then followed it up with a like stroke for three. Wilkins following on the same lines snicked Denison through slips for another triplet. He had however to retire a little later, having placed a ball from Denison in the hands of Mackenzie at mid on (2-33). Wyer filled the vacancy, and immediately opened his account with a single off Denison, adding a quartette off Shand soon after. Penny scored a similar amount from a drive of one of Denison's. Wyer was let off next minute from a beautiful skier off Denison by Mackenzie, but the next ball the visitors had their revenge, as Penny was well held by Hadow in the slips (3-50). With the fall of Penny's wicket a change was made in the bowling, Vanderspar taking the latter from Shand. Skying the third ball from the new bowler, Wyer was unluckily caught by Stephens at mid-off, leaving the score the same as before (4-50). Blackwell and Kerr were at the wickets when play was resumed after tiffin, Denison and Vanderspar were entrusted with the bowling. The first over produced six runs all credited to Kerr. Blackwell opened his score with three from a cut off Vanderspar, following this up with a brace of four off Denison. Shand was now put on in place of Denison at the Gymkhana end. Kerr scored two off Shand's third ball. Denison went on at the other end instead of Vanderspar. Eighty was signalled by Blackwell hitting Denison for two, thus saving an innings defeat. He followed this up by immediately after driving the same bowler for five. Ninety was registered a few minutes later with a triplet credited to Kerr off Denison again. Walker placed Taylor on in the room of Denison at this stage. Kerr was run out owing to his misjudging the pace of a ball struck by his companion and which had been smartly returned (5-93). Anderson went on at the vacant wicket, and opened his score with a single off Taylor. Blackwell, just as he was settling down to the game, hit a loose one from Taylor into the hands of Denison at mid on. Gould followed on and Shand changed ends with Taylor, after trundling down five maidens at the Pavilion end. Gould smacked Taylor for four off his first ball at the new end, and sent the century up on the telegraph board. A quartette off Shand was booked to Anderson, who repeated the feat the next ball, thus spoiling Shand's run of six maidens. The captain of the visiting team went on himself instead of Taylor. Gould however treated his first underhand ball to a long drive to the on, but only secured a single. The captain's next ball clean upset Anderson's wicket, much to that batsman's chagrin (7-114). The Rev. E. S. Hall filled the vacancy, and he treated the underhand bowling with vigorous treatment. Walker's slows, however, fairly puzzled the batsman. Vanderspar here went on instead of Shand, and off his second ball Gould secured a couple with a hit to leg, but later on was run out in attempting to make a single for a hit by Hall (8-123). Ryan now mated with Hall and opened his record with a three to leg off Walker. Hall was given out l. b. w. next ball to Walker (9-127). This closed the second innings for Bombay, as the tenth wicket, Shelmadine, was absent hurt.

At 4-15 the strangers went in for their second turn, having 50 to make to beat the home eleven. Captain Walker sent in Fairlie and Hadow to the bowling of Anderson and Ryan. A quartette was booked to Hadow during Ryan's over. The first five minutes of play was productive of ten, twenty showing on the board in as many minutes later. The wicket was very bumpy, and runs came in slowly; the batsmen, however, played most correct cricket, and were confidently expected to run up the sum required to beat their opponents between themselves. Ryan, however, upset all calculations by clean disposing of Fairlie, who retired with a record of 10 (1-28). Vanderspar, a hard hitter, was the next man in, and at once opened an account with a single off Ryan. Wyer now sent Wilkins on instead of Anderson, and he trundled down a maiden. A single by Hadow off Ryan brought 30 on the board, and immediately after Vanderspar scored five for a drive to the off. The same player notched a quartette for a boundary hit off one of Wilkins. A brace and another four followed in succession from Vanderspar's bat another single brought up the score to 47. A skier by Vanderspar, which would probably have proved the winning shot was well held by Hall in deep off, the fielder thus disposing off a dangerous bat, and wiping off away some bad records of fielding (2-47). Forbes went on but a beautiful hit to leg over the boundary off Wilkins notched the run required to complete the half century. The winning team were cheered at the close of the game. Mr. Walker was waited upon by the Hindus, who were desirous of playing his team, but their challenge had to be refused as his time was limited. The following are the scores and bowling analyses :—

CEYLON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F. A. Fairlie, b Anderson	2	b Ryan	10
P. F. Hadow, b Anderson	3	not out	28
F. Stephens, c Wyer, b Anderson	2		
G. Vanderspar, b Blackwell	39	c Hall, b Wilkins	11
F. F. Mackenzie, not out	79		
A. Walker, c Ryan, b Anderson	0		
F. L. Shand, c and b Anderson	13		
A. J. Denison, c Penny, b Wilkins	17		
G. H. Alston, c Wilkins, b Ryan	7		
J. G. Fort, c Wilkins, b Anderson	26	not out	0
G. L. Taylor, not out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	193	Total	51

BOMBAY.

2ND INNINGS.

A. D. Wilkins, c Mackenzie, b Denison	16
Capt. Steele, c Denison, b Shand	6
L. Penny, c Hadow, b Denison	15
M. Wyer, c Stephens, b Vanderspar	12
G. F. Blackwell, c Denison, b Taylor	27
H. A. Kerr, run out	17
H. R. F. Anderson, b Walker	11
A. P. Gould, run out	10
T. P. Shelmadine, absent	0
Rev. E. S. Hall, l-b-w, b Walker	6
R. P. Ryan, not out	3
Extras	4
Total	127

BOWLING.

CEYLON—1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H. R. F. Anderson	175	76	10	6
A. D. Wilkins	140	61	9	1
R. P. Ryan	70	24	5	1
T. P. Shelmadine	25	4	2	0
G. F. Blackwell	60	20	3	1
M. R. Wyer	18	3	2	1

BOMBAY.—2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
F. L. Shand	85	36	9	1
A. J. Denison	75	53	2	1
G. Vanderspar	35	13	1	2
G. L. Taylor	20	10	1	1
A. Walker	15	11	0	2

CEYLON—2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H. R. F. Anderson*	25	8	1	0
R. P. Ryan	30	25	1	1
A. D. Wilkins	17	16	1	1

* Two wides.

Under the management of the Bombay Cricket Club, a match will be played between a Parsee team and the Ceylon cricketers on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday and Thursday, commencing each day at 10 a. m. An eleven will be formed from the following :—Messrs. A. C. Major, captain, D. F. Dubash, Mr. E. Pavri, D. S. Mehta, R. D. Cooper, S. B. Doctor, S. N. Bhedwar, M. M. Surti, J. L. Billimoria, M. D. Mallegaum, J. M. Morenas, R. D. Ayrton, N. K. Bharoocha, P. D. Kanga, A. B. Dubash, B. D. Gagrat, and S. P. Mistry.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 27.

THE match between two teams representing the High School and City Club was played off this morning on the College ground, and resulted in a severe defeat for the High School by 8 wickets and 5 runs. Subjoined are the scores :—

HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G. B. Desai, c Khudabux, b Mackeson	4	c Khudabux, b Devine	5
Mr. T. S. Tait, b Mackeson	12	c Devine, b Mackeson	0
C. Thanavala, b Mackeson	14	c and b Devine	8
D. M. Patel, b Devine	5	c and b Devine	0
P. Kothavala, b Devine	0	not out	12
T. Kothavala, b Devine	3	b Devine	1
N. Thanavala, b Devine	3	b Devine	0
K. V. Desai, b Mackeson	1	c Khudabux, b Devine	3
M. G Pawar, b Devine	4	b Lynn	0
Denan Jehangias, c and b Mackeson	2	b Devine	3
N. W. Enginrer, not out	1	b Devine	0
Extras	8	Extras	17
Total	57	Total	49

CITY CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut. Wagentreiber, c Tait, b Pawar	30	b Desai	20
J. Devine, c Desai, b Pawar	3	c N. Thanavala, b Desai	10
R. Hardie, not out	8	not out	0
W. Hardie, b Tait	1		
W. Mackeson, b Pawar	17		
S. Lynn, b Tait	3		
A. Wilcox, c and b Tait	1		
Bappoo, b Tait	5		
Luxman, c N. Thanavala, b Patel	1		
Khudabux, b Patel	0		
Martandrao Chimnaji Bapse, b Patel	3		
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	77	Total	34

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 28.

Sir Frederick Roberts, Staff, escort and officers of the garrison went to visit the Burmese Thathanabaing in the Taingda Unigy's monastery in the west suburbs at one o'clock to-day. The Thathanabaing and 13 Sadaws were present and numerous Hpeongys. After mutual greetings the Thathanabaing said he knew that since the Commander-in-Chief's arrival the country had becoome much quieter, and if his stay was prolonged the few remaining centres of disturbance would become quiet. He begged the Commander-in-Chief to remember and follow in his government the principles of love, mercy, beneficence and discrimination, and to use his influence for the support of religion. He and the Sadaws or Bishops were thankful to have received on December 24 at the interview with the Commander-in-Chief the assurance that the Buddhist religion would be respected and protected, and the buildings and property preserved from injury.

Sir Frederick replied that the principles of government were exactly those upon which he and others wished to act, and urged the Thathanabaing to join in giving peace and quietness to all. The Government depended upon the Sadaws for this help.

A letter was read and a proposed proclamation handed to the General, which the Sadaws wish to issue to the country when it has received the General's sanction and authority. The General promised to read it, and send a reply. He was glad to meet the Sadaws and hoped they would always let him know of any matter of importance needing his attention. The Thathanabaing replied they would be glad to be the media of communications to the country.

The conference then broke up. Photographs of the assembly were taken by Colonel Laughton.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 28.

A report from the Yen district states that on the 24th instant a column was sent againt a dacoit village about 28 miles north-west of Yen. The troops killed eleven dacoits, captured some arms, 27 carts and 128 cattle. Our loss was one trooper of the Hyderabad Contingent wounded.

The Ruby Mines column have reached a height of four thousand feet. General Stewart telegraphs from Segadoung that the enemy's vedettes have fired on the column, but large bodies are abandoning their posts and retiring before the column.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

At the Congress yesterday, the Venerable Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, on being voted to the chair, delivered a long speech, urging that the cause of the Hindus and Mohamedans was identical. While he was speaking, Mr. A. O. Hume entered the hall, and was received with great cheering. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, who moved that Mr. Naoroji be elected president, described himself as a blind old man of 79 years, bending under the infirmities of age. He is one of the most interesting men in Bengal, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with great enthusiasm.

The Dadabhoy Naoroji spoke at great length, in returning thanks for his election as president. This Congress, he said, was an event of the utmost possible importance—an event which even in the halcyon days of the old Hindu or Mohamedan Emperors was never known. This was an occasion to which the past was as nothing. On it depended their future; whether it would be glorious or inglorious rested in their hands. It was their good fortune that they lived under a rule which made it possible for them to meet in this manner here. They met under the British Government to say whatever was in their minds, without the least hesitation. (Cheers.) Such a thing was possible under British rule only. Was this Congress one of sedition or rebellion against the Government, (loud cries of "no"), or was it another stone on the foundation and building of that Empire? (Cries of "yes.") The Congress represented that security to life and property under British rule in India and British masters had taught them to understand what they were and what their future political aims ought to be. It was to them they owed their education, because they were sincere in their declaration made half a century ago, that India was placed by Providence in their hands to be administered beneficially. All were aware that that rule was a great blessing to India. They had been brought from darkness into light. Under Asiatic rule the political condition was the people for the king, while under this free Government, the rule was the king for the people. This was the new lesson learnt after thousands of years. Had the Government belief in what they now said? Did they say the Indians were loyal to that rule? They did, and the reasons were gratitude and self-interest. Lord Ripon had said that what was good for India was good for England. Sir Bartle Frere had declared that even the educated classes in the country were well affected towards the Government. He next quoted from a despatch to the Secretary of State, in which it was stated that the people accepted the British rule without any appeal to arms, because the Government did justice, and because much material good had been done to the country. That at once settled the question that the Government believed that the people were loyal. Turning then to the objects of the Congress the speaker combated the idea that it should turn its attention to matters of social reform. There were many subjects of social reform which demanded their attention, but these would be handled at the proper time and place. The Congress had met as a political body advisedly. They had met together to represent to their rulers their political right. It must be understood that this Congress was not a social Congress, but one for the discussion of political reforms, and for laying before their rulers what they wanted politically. The speaker then discussed the work of the past Congress. Since then some progress had been made. The first request to give them a Royal Commission was refused, but a Parliamentary Committee was appointed instead, so that they were not quite disappointed. Another resolution was one in which they asked for Legislative Councils for the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh. The North-West Provinces had got one, and it was to be hoped that the other provinces would also be satisfied. The Public Service Commission was now sitting, and that proved that the Government were sincere. The speaker then spoke of the concessions made by the Government from 1834 up to 1858, when the Queen's Proclamation was issued. This brought him to the question of the introduction of the elective principle for the councils. In this one more advance had been made since the last Congress, as they were trying to place before their rulers what they thought was possible for the introduction of representative election into the councils.

He then enlarged on the necessity there was for India to be represented in Parliament, on the extreme poverty of the people of India, and on the excessive cost of the foreign agency in India. They had seen what the last Congress did, and he hoped they would meet together again next year, and congratulate themselves upon further progress, as the result of the Congress this year. Mr. Naoroji then read a telegram from Hyderabad, in which the Mahomedans expressed entire sympathy with the objects of the Congress, and deeply regretted that their Calcutta Mohamedan brethren were holding off.

The proceedings of the Congress are to be conducted in private, and there will be no set speech making at the Committee meetings.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The Congress met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and passed four resolutions as follows:—First the delegates offer their dutiful and loyal congratulations to the Queen-Empress on the approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign, and wish her more happy years of rule over the British Empire.

Second, that the Congress regards with the deepest sympathy the grave apprehension of the poverty of the people of India, and while aware that Government are not overlooking the matter and are contemplating certain palliatives, it desires to record its fixed conviction that the introduction representative institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps towards the amelioration of the condition of the people.

Third, the Congress emphatically re-affirm the third resolution of last year's Congress for the reform and expansion of legislative councils, which have now become essential alike to the interests of India and England.

Fourth, the Congress appoint a committee of fifteen representative delegates to draw up a report for the Public Service Commission.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Sayani, and seconded by Mr. Wacha.

To-night there will be an entertainment to the delegates at the India Club.

To-morrow the Viceroy receives a few of the delegates in the morning.

There will be also a river party in the afternoon by the Reception Committee.

The first day's proceedings is pronounced a complete success.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR AND HIS DEWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, DEC. 28.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonathrao arrived here yesterday. Maharajah Holkar gave him a suitable *khillut* of investiture. The Maharajah has fully resolved with his Dewan's assistance to make Indore a model native State.

A SARWAJANIK SABHA AT BERAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, DEC. 28.

At a large and influential meeting, held on Monday evening, at which Jahgirdar Khan Bahadur Kaji Badrudin, Special Magistrate, Malkapur, presided, one thousand people were present. Representatives from all parts of Berar unanimously resolved to establish a Berar Sarwajanik Sabha. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 27.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, from Bombay 15th December, arrived here to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 27.

10 p.m.	73·9

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

6 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·6

H. E. THE GOVERNOR leaves Bombay on the 6th proximo for Karachi, on his tour through Sind. His Excellency will return on the 23rd, paying a short visit to Cutch Mandvie on his way back.

WE have received from the Chief Secretary to Government, a copy of the following telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 22nd December:—"Calcutta and Bombay both subjected to reglementary quarantine, and this applies to Ottoman of Red Sea and Persian Gulf."

THE first act of the new Governor-General of Goa, after taking charge of his office, has been to pay a visit to the public treasury to ascertain the balance. His Excellency appears to be fully alive to the critical condition of the finances of the country, mainly attributable to the expenditure on the railway line and harbour works.

ON the anniversary of the installation of his Excellency Senhor Adelino Abel Coelho da Cruz as Governor of Diu, an address, accompanied with a gold chain, was presented to him by the inhabitants of the province. The occasion was observed as a gala day, and many leading members of the community waited on his Excellency to pay their compliments. In the evening a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral, which was followed by a pyrotechnic display. Among many other measures which the Governor have adopted, those for the improvement of the port and a regular steamer communication with Bombay were dwelt upon as tending to better the condition of the industrial and mercantile classes.

SRIMANTH BABAISAHIB, daughter of his Highness the late Ganpatrao Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail train from Baroda, with about 30 followers, and has put up at Mr. Sulvaji Dhurmaji's bungalow at Grant Road, near the Two Tanks.

A REMARKABLE incident took place in the Mersey, when for the first time during nearly half a century a Cunard steamship sailed for New York without mails from the Post Office, the Royal Mail steamer of the day being the Guion Company's ship Alaska. Both vessels left the river by the same tide, the Alaska starting first shortly after two o'clock for New York, calling at Queenstown; while the Umbria steamed for New York direct. The Cunard Company had announced that their vessel would carry no letters except those of consignees, and made arrangements for the collection of this correspondence at Bradford and Manchester as well as in Liverpool. The Postal authorities, on the other hand, claimed the right under Act of Parliament to send "per Umbria" all letters so marked that passed through their hands. The ordinary mails from the district were placed on board the Alaska just before her departure, the remainder to be taken on board at Queenstown. The Post Office engaged the steam tug Challenger to convey the mails marked "per Umbria" to that vessel, which lay in the Sloane, and this tender left the landing stage shortly after two o'clock. When the Challenger arrived within hail of the Umbria, Captain Watson, the Cunard Company's Marine Superintendent, inquired what was her business. To this the mail officer responded that he was on her Majesty's service, and had brought some ship letter mails which he desired to put on board the Umbria. Captain Watson answered that no mail of any kind would be allowed on board the steamer. The Challenger had to take the letters marked "per Umbria" back to the landing stage, and the Post Office subsequently sent them on the Queenstown to meet the Alaska. Proceedings have been instituted against the Cunard Company.

THE particulars of a singular swindle of considerable proportions have been telegraphed to New York from Mexico. The details given are few; but it appears that an adventurer began his career in New York a few weeks ago by representing himself to be the brother of Mr. Abbey's agent, and desirous of informing himself regarding Mdme. Patti's season in Mexico. In this way he acquired information regarding Mexican arrangements from the managers of the Aztec fair, through whose firm Mr. Abbey had engaged the theatre. The swindler next appeared at Mexico, with forged introductions, and advertised two concerts to be given by Mdme. Patti. He sold every seat for each night. Fortunately only thirty thousand dollars was paid in cash, and the balance remained on account. Some suspicion arising, a policeman was appointed to watch the man pending inquiry being made by telegraph; but the fellow managed to get away with the paper money. He is described as speaking German, and having the features of a Hebrew.

A GREAT panic occurred recently at San Francisco, telegraphs the correspondent of the *Standard*. The entire community had gone crazy over mining stocks. Within two months the Comstock lode properties have risen enormously, some shares having advanced three thousand per cent., without there being any substantial reason for such a rise. During the mania, ladies, landladies, clerks, merchants, everybody, plunged like veterans of the turf. In one day last week four millions of dollars was drawn from the savings banks and "invested." The crisis came on Monday, when sixteen brokers failed for a total of many millions, and it became necessary to close the Exchange, other traders having lost all idea of how their business stood. Of course, the chief losers are the silly people who now loudly threaten vengeance. The brokers have in most cases amply secured themselves, and even took the cash with them when they found it prudent to leave the city after the crash.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT has sent the following letter to Mr. P. C. Roy, of the Edinburgh University, thanking him for a copy of "India before and after the Mutiny":—

I regret with you and condemn the course of Lord Dufferin in Burma. It is a renewal of the old system of crime and guilt which we had hoped had been for ever abandoned. There is great ignorance on the part of the public in this country and great selfishness here and in India as to our true interest in India. Extension of territory—new markets for our manufactures, fresh fields for promotion, with salaries and pensions and honours—all these temptations are held out, and they are powerful and with many irresistible. The millions of India are not consulted or cared for; they bear the burden. The result is not yet—but these departures from morality and from true statesmanship will bring about calamity and perhaps ruin—which our children may witness and deplore. You write what is true on the Indian question—so far as I have read what you have written—and I hope your efforts may yield some good fruit.

THE interest taken by the Queen in the Hindustani craftsmen taken to London by Dr. Tyler has not ceased with their departure from European shores. Her Majesty has written out through Sir Henry Ponsonby inquiring of their welfare and condoling with the family of the poor fellow who died on the outward voyage. Mahomed Hoosein was a turner by trade, an inhabitant of Delhi, and his death will come home to the Queen from her having made a sketch of him with her own royal hand.

THERE is anarchy, says Lord Hartington, in Ireland. And why? asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Because Lord Hartington, by the last vote he gave in the House of Commons, compelled the Irish people to resort to plans of campaign for a remedy which they demanded in vain from Parliament and the law. If we had allowed the Irish to manage their own affairs, even on Mr. Bright's principle of delegating Irish questions to a Grand Committee of Irish members, there would have been no anarchy in Ireland this winter, for, by a majority of six to one, the representatives of Ireland would have made due legal provision for ensuring that reduction of rent which Lord Hartington's father has himself conceded to his tenants at Lismore. Lord Hartington vetoed that expedient. He is now confronted with the result of his own act. He and his followers are really responsible for the Plan of Campaign. It was the only resource of a people whose legitimate demands were roughly overruled by a foreign, a prejudiced, and an uninformed majority. The Liberal Unionists have pretty effectually demolished themselves by Tuesday's meeting. As Tories of a worse type than the present Ministry we may recognize them in the future, but as Liberals never, until they repudiate the principles of Haynau and the policy of Strafford. They have done their best to pour oil upon the flame of Irish disorder, and we shrewdly suspect that in the opinion of the responsible authorities they have done more to render Ireland ungovernable than John Dillon, William O'Brien, and the Archbishop of Dublin put together.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper states:—"It is reported that all German students and officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. England has warned the Porte that she will permanently occupy Egypt if Turkey continues to intrigue with Russia. The *Standard* states that England will certainly not defend Turkey except in alliance with Austria."

THE same correspondent mentions that other changes in the Cabinet are expected in consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's action. Mr. Goschen is discussed as a possible successor to his Lordship, if Lord Hartington will not accept Conservative overtures.

MR. BURNAND, the editor of *Punch*, has been prosecuted at the Mansion House Police Court on a charge of libelling Mrs. Gent-Davis, wife of the member for the Kennington Division of Lambeth. The prosecutrix said she considered that an article in *Punch* applied to her; and she denied that she had, during the recent general election, "stooped to conquer in a way that honesty could not approve." Nor had she boycotted any tradesmen on account of their political opinions. The defendant was committed for trial, having refused to disclose the name of the person who wrote the article. Subsequently, Mr. E. J. Milliken admitted that he wrote the article which was the subject of the proceedings. He has given an assurance that it was intended as a mere political satire upon an imaginary person, and has expressed his regret for the annoyance Mr. and Mrs. Gent-Davis have suffered. It is now stated by Mr. Gent-Davis that his duty with regard to the pending case is as obvious as it will be agreeable.

SIR W. MONTAGU CALL, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandovel, and Mr. Baird are charged at Bow-Street with contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in fitting out the steamer Justitia to aid in a revolution in the United States of Venezuela in 1885. Mr. Poland, who prosecuted for the Treasury, in the course of a long statement showed that the vessel had been bought and fitted out in London, being chiefly paid for by Sir W. M. Call, Mr. Baird, and the secretary of the Venezuela and Panama Gold Mining Company, of which Mr. Baird was chairman. The steamer went to Antwerp, and, after shipping arms and ammunition, proceeded to the West Indies. Here she fought one or two engagements, and was eventually seized at San Domingo as a pirate.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Madeira to the effect that the station at Stanley Falls on the Congo River—the uppermost of those established by Mr. Stanley before leaving the Free State—has been captured by the Arab slave-traders, after an attack in which one white man was killed. As this station was the furthest outpost on the river, no other existing between it and Basoko or Basongo, it is believed that the Arabs are now in full possession of the upper reaches of the river.

SOME private persons in England have offered to organize an expedition of a pacific character, under the guidance of Mr. H. M. Stanley, for the relief of Emin Bey. The offer has been approved by her Majesty's Government, and a sum of money will be given in aid by the Egyptian Government. The private person who will equip the expedition is Mr. Mackinnon, of Glasgow, a director of the British India Steam Company, and late Liberal Unionist candidate for Argyleshire.

THE expenditure of the German Foreign Office during the fiscal year, 1885-86, includes some interesting items:—Cost of equipping the extraordinary mission to Teheran, 22,030 marks; cost of the gifts made by the late Robert Flegel and Consul-General Dr. Nachtigal to African princes and chiefs, 8,622 marks; costs of an extraordinary mission to Madrid, on the occasion of the burial of King Alfonso of Spain, 8,320 marks; costs incidental to the hoisting of the German flag in South-West Africa, in the summer of 1884, 227 marks; expenses incidental to the Congo Conference, 2,746 marks; cost of keeping recalcitrant negroes taken on board the Sophie at Little Popo, 997 marks; cost of gifts to the Sultan of Zanzibar, 3,250 marks; and costs incidental to the sending of the Red Eagle Order of the 1st Class to that potentate, 600 marks.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was making great preparations in view of next year's Budget when the mail left England. The question of paying off the National Debt on a revised basis was engaging his attention, as well as a scheme for retransferring to local authorities the charges for prisons, &c., which the Conservative Government of 1874 threw upon the Imperial Exchequer. The estimates for 1887-88 were to be cut down by from half a million to a million sterling, but it was said in their rough form they showed a gross increase of over half a million.

"WHAT is a cousin?" is the latest of the many mysterious issues submitted to the decision of English Courts of Law. A dictionary would answer it off-hand; but a dictionary might find itself overruled, as the late Mr. Justice Pearson has just been by a Court consisting of no less than three eminent Lords Justices, Cotton, Bowen, and Fry. A lady, it appears, died, leaving a bequest to her "cousin, Harriett Cloak." Now there were two Harriett Cloaks, or rather a Harriett that had been a Cloak but had married and ceased to be so called, and a Harriett that had not been a Cloak, but had become one by marriage. The testatrix's cousin, Thomas Cloak, in fact, had a wife called Harriett, and a sister Harriett, who, when the will was made, had already for some years abandoned her patronymic and become Mrs. Crane. Which of these ladies was the person designated in the will? They brought the matter before Mr. Justice Pearson, and he decided in favour of the cousin by blood—the Harriett who was certainly a cousin, but was no longer a Cloak. The cousin by marriage appealed—she who was unquestionably a Cloak, but only doubtfully a cousin. The full learning of the judicial bench has been brought to bear on this knotty question, and the result, by the voice of two Lords Justices against one, has been to give the legacy to the lady who is now beyond all question Harriett Cloak—that is, co-Thomas's wife, and not to Thomas's sister.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE proposed Jubilee celebration by the Imperial land forces is engaging the attention of the War Office authorities. It is anticipated that at least 100,000 men will be under arms, and embracing representative corps from all parts of the Empire. About half the entire force, it is said, will be composed of British regular troops, and almost an equal number of the auxiliary forces. India will probably furnish her battalions, and Australia and other Colonies are to be invited to send troops to assist in the celebration of the Jubilee.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

A CONFERENCE of Liberal Unionists was held in Willis's Rooms on 7th inst. afternoon. The number present was not far short of two thousand, and besides many noblemen, members of Parliament, and other influential men, the meeting comprehended a great many delegates from Liberal and Radical associations. The chair was taken by Lord Hartington, who, on stepping upon the platform, was received with vociferous cheering. A letter from Mr. Bright and a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain were read. Mr. Bright said that the course taken by Mr. Gladstone since the close of the session had astonished him. At this moment his allies in Ireland were driving matters to an extremity, and Mr. Gladstone's voice was not heard on behalf of peace and moderation. Mr. Bright added that he could say nothing without attacking Mr. Gladstone; but he abstained on account of personal regard. He, however, trusted the effect of the meeting might be good on the country, and might add strength to the Government so far as it might be their duty to support it. In his telegram Mr. Chamberlain urged that while the Separatists maintain the defeated programme, organization by the Liberal Unionists was a necessary duty, and that, failing the abandonment of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, the responsibility of the position rests with the Separatists.

Lord Hartington, in opening his address, sketched the history of the Liberal Unionist party. Their course of conduct must depend upon the course taken by the Government, by the Liberal Opposition, and by the Irish party; and further, upon the state of affairs in Ireland itself. There might be differences of opinion amongst them on many points; but upon the main and vital points the maintenance of the Legislative Union being assured, and there would be no difficulty in agreeing upon a course of action. Going on to speak of the possible reunion of the Liberal party Lord Hartington said:—

"If all our opponents were willing to approach this question in the spirit of Lord Herschell, I should not deny that the Liberal reunion might be as practicable as it is undoubtedly desirable; but I am compelled to ask what other overtures from Liberal leaders, in this sense, have been made to the liberal Unionists. The speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Morley—(hisses and cries of "Shame!")—are not speeches in the tone and temper of Lord Herschell's suggestion. They are speeches which, while some of them may indicate a willingness to discuss details, lay down as the necessary basis of the future policy of the Liberal party the concession to Ireland of an Irish Parliament and an Irish Executive for the management of all affairs exclusively Irish. ("Never.") That is the basis which they lay down, and they do not appear to pay the slightest regard to the reasons which have been urged by Liberal Unionists, while we consider such a concession incompatible with the maintenance of the real union of the empire or the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Hawarden, told his audience that he remained where he was solely for the purpose of settling this question. We know what his ideas of settling this question are, and if any doubt had remained before, that doubt was dissipated when, in that speech, Mr. Gladstone identified himself with the cause of the Irish Nationalists whom he was addressing. (Cries of "Shame!") And when he prophesied the speedy triumph of their cause, he more completely than ever severed himself from the possibility of the free discussion of that question which Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Herschell invited."

Mr. Gladstone had suggested that a truce was possible on the basis of their joining him in demanding from the present Government the immediate production of their Irish measures. He seemed to assume that the Government had undertaken to compete with him in the production of a rival scheme of Home Rule for Ireland; that the Unionists were parties to the undertaking; and that they were bound to assist him in holding the Government to their pledge. But the Unionist party had asked the Government to undertake nothing of the sort. The Government had declared that they would not be responsible for any measure given in any shape or form what is called Home Rule for Ireland; and the Unionists approved of this declaration. As to the support given by the Unionist party to the present Government, Lord Hartington made the significant declaration:—

"We have warned you—as we shall warn you again—that the displacement of the present Government under the present circumstances will be inevitably followed by the return to power of Mr. Gladstone and of a Home Rule Government, with all the increased influence which would be conferred upon them by the failure of the Unionists—Conservatives and Liberals—to come to an agreement on Irish policy, and to carry on the affairs of the country in Parliament in a manner satisfactory to Parliament. That warning we have given you; that warning we shall repeat. It is a grave consideration, and one which your paliamentary representatives will bear in mind when any question arises which involves the displacement of the present Government, and the return of a Home Rule Government to power."

As regarded the action of the Government, up to the present time he did not think the most ardent Radical had had much to complain of. They who had an interest in the retention of the Government in office were not bound to assume, until the fact be proved, that the Government were not in earnest in the declarations which they had made. The Government had made great promises, and he could not but think that the union of the Conservatives with a section of the Liberal party would have an influence on the whole course of Conservative policy, and enable them seriously to undertake some of those necessary reforms the adoption of which they knew to be the only condition on which the lasting alliance of the Unionist Liberals could possibly be secured. His lordship then referred to the promises of the Government as to local government, which he thought was the right principle for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. The agitation which was now going on in Ireland—an agitation created by politicians for political purposes—would lead to anarchy—in fact, that it was itself anarchy, was a proposition which no one could dispute. It was the simple duty of the Government to resist such an agitation by every means in its power. Mr. Gladstone and the leaders of the Liberal party could not be in its power, and it was the duty of every good citizen to assist the Government in that duty. His lordship continued:—"But I want to ask whether we are going to stand alone in the support of the Government in resisting anarchy. If it be true, as was said the other day by Lord Aberdeen, that Mr. Gladstone is now the leader of the Irish National party, then upon his decision rests a grave responsibility—if it is true, as they tell us, that certain things will happen, their prescience does not justify them in withholding the aid which they can give in resisting them. We are told that the democracy of this country will not tolerate the evictions which will be the inevitable consequence of preservence in this agitation. I think the democracy of this country will take a totally different view of the matter. I think they will ask who are responsible for the evictions in Ireland and the sufferings they have caused; whether it is the Government, who, it is admitted, have done all they can to influence the landlords in a course of justice; whether it is the landlords, who, it is admitted, have for the most part met their tenants in a fair and conciliatory spirit, or whether it is the men who, for political purposes, and who, in endeavouring to prove that government in Ireland is impossible, are bringing these grave and dire misfortunes upon the country. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon have been admitted to the alliance of English Liberals; they have been admitted to political cooperation with men whose names are respected by every Liberal throughout the country. Well, gentlemen, this has conferred an influence upon Mr. Gladstone and his party which they can use, and which, I say, in the crisis approaching they are bound to use. Mr. Gladstone can speak the word. Possibly he may not be able to control the proceedings of Mr. Dillon and some of his party; but he can speak the word which will dissolve the alliance between the Liberal party and the Irish Nationalist party. Until this agitation is abandoned, until it is disowned, and until this disorder is suppressed, we can have nothing to say to the Irish party, and I believe we shall not be alone. The people of England are waiting for the word to be spoken, and if it be delayed the credit of the Liberal party will be seriously endangered—a credit and a good name which, whatever may be our differences of political opinion, we, assembled in this room, value and treasure as much as any one of those who profess to speak for the party."

Lord Selborne, proposed a resolution declaring determination to maintain the legislative union and urging on all Liberal Unionists not to relax their efforts on behalf of the Unionist cause. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. Dixon, and supported by Sir T. Colebrooke, Mr. W. T. Russell, M.P., and Mrs. Fawcett, and unanimously passed.

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

In the evening, the Liberal Unionists, to the number of 400, dined together at the Hotel Metropole, Lord Hartington presiding. Responding to the toast of the Unionist cause, Mr. Goschen said that their cause was one in which every man who really believed in it ought to be willing to risk his political future; battles had been fought, treasure spent, and blood shed in causes inferior in importance. They had, as Mr. Gladstone had acknowledged, achieved a great success in the past; but Heaven forbid that they should rest content with what they had done: "we know we are only upon the threshold of a tremendous struggle." As to Mr. Gladstone's overtures, to one feature of which Lord Hartington had referred, Mr. Goschen said:—

Whom are we asked to join? We are asked to join the Gladstone-Parnell-Labouchere-Dillon-O'Brien party. Are we asked to join to the old Liberal party such as it used to be? Not at all. We are asked to join a party now united in close connection with the Nationalists of Ireland; now united so closely that they can scarcely shake off the consequences—may I say the dire and terrible consequences of that alliance? Can they speak openly? Can these men now—many of whom have precisely the same feelings, and who think upon these matters as we do—can they speak their minds? No, they cannot, because they are tied down to these new allies. They have accepted them in the place of those who used to fight in the same Liberal ranks with themselves. And in what are we asked to join? We are asked to join in a policy of connivance in revolutionary methods; to join in a policy of silence in the face of a plan of plunder; to join in this policy which has been now initiated in Ireland of which the consequences cannot be foreseen. Therefore, we do not let us make illusions for ourselves. The Unionists, Mr. Goschen concluded by saying, were waging a conflict, not on behalf of the propertied classes only, but on behalf of all classes. They were endeavouring to redeem the Liberal party from the reproach that that which had been the historical British Liberal party should end in a party of anarchy and disaster. "Of that great historical, of that great traditional Liberal party we are the representatives, and we are the exponents."

LORD SALISBURY ON CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

Lord Salisbury was entertained on Wednesday at a dinner by the City Conservative Club. In replying to the toast of his health his lordship remarked that the present was a time of crisis, but not a time of discouragement for the Conservative cause. The meeting of Liberal Unionists was a proof that their opinions on some of the most important questions of the day were shared by the finest intellects and the most influential members of what a year ago was the Liberal party. It is a very remarkable phenomenon that men of the highest power and greatest influence should have separated themselves in an instant from the party with which they were brought up, and should have devoted themselves to opposing the leader whom so short a time ago they implicitly obeyed. I derive from it an indication of the depth and gravity of the controversy in which we are all engaged, and an encouragement to believe that resistance on behalf of the fundamental principles of our Constitution is not that hopeless matter which some would induce you to imagine. From a public point of view the attitude of the Unionist Liberals is one of great importance and the subject of great congratulation, because there was cause to fear that the bonds of party had become so straight that men would no longer dare to express their opinions in behalf of the supreme interests of their country; but any such fear as that has been utterly dissipated. Lord Salisbury then reached the question of Ireland, before the urgency of which, he said, all others must give way. His lordship continued:—I do not believe that any kind of manipulation of the interests of Ireland will give any but slight relief to the peculiar evils under which she at present labours. She labours under the evil that her population has been long deceived, and that nothing but the strong arm of the law, steadily and persistently applied, can redeem her people from the condition into which they are plunged. There was no feature of the meeting of the Liberal Unionists last night which was more satisfactory to my mind than the extent to which they recognized that the conflict in which we are now at this moment engaged upon Irish soil is not a political conflict. It is a conflict on behalf of the existence of the very rudiments of the law. It is not a conflict as to whether Ireland shall have Home Rule or not. We have now to deal with a very different evil—the attempt, under the pretence of political zeal and under the cloak of political passion, to set large classes of the Irish people against a minority of a population; an attempt to teach them to evade their legal obligations, and to express their political opinions by a refusal to pay their just debts.

It was right that landlords should be forbearing and merciful, but that was a question apart from the discharge of legal obligations by the tenants. Just consider what their obligations are. They chose to obtain statutory title under the Land Act, and their obligation, is this—they are bound either to pay their rent or to surrender their land. It is not a simple obligation it is an alternative obligation. If they cannot fulfil one side they can fulfil the other. That being the state of the case, we find that men of influence, educated men, I am sorry to say, even ministers of religion, go amongst the people, and tell them to refuse payment in full of their just debts, and unless the refusal is accepted on their own terms, to dispose of their money in another manner. What is that but fraud? How can you distinguish it from any other case where debtors refuse to pay that which is due to their creditors? I do not say that the Irish tenantry are liable to the same moral censure which would be applicable to any debtors in this country. They are ignorant, and they have been terribly misled. But the fact remains that what is urged upon them is in its essence nothing else but fraud, and none the less fraud because it is urged under the pretence of patriotic motives and feelings, on the ground of the great principle of nationality. When have you heard of true patriotism using weapons like this. When did you hear of patriotism fighting by cunning devices for conveying to its own pockets money which belongs legally to another? That is not patriotism. Here in London we should call it swindling.

The men who advised this conspiracy professed to be trying to found a nation; but could a nation be founded on organized embezzlement? Prosperity, industry, progress, development sprang out of one root—confidence between man and man. The English people would never be misled on the question whether it is right to pay our legal debts, and he felt satisfied that there was no danger that political dismemberment, even when sweetened by the prospect of a general exemption from the paying of debts, would ever commend itself to the feelings of the people. But the Irish leaders were no longer responsible. English statesmen of great traditions and high performances have undertaken responsibility for them. They cannot divest themselves of all complicity with the doctrines that are preached, or the acts which are performed by their allies. And, depend upon it there is nothing which will lower their claim to be the guides of a people who thoroughly recognize honesty as the one necessary foundation of commercial and industrial prosperity than tampering with these atrocious doctrines that have been started by the Nationalist leaders in Ireland.

THE RENT CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

The agitators were out in all directions in Ireland on Sunday trying to get up a general attack upon the lines laid down in the plan of campaign. Demonstrations were held at scores of places.

A disturbance of a rather serious character occurred in Cork. On Mr. O'Brien's return from Inchiquin, where he had addressed a mass-meeting, he was received about five o'clock by a large crowd, who escorted him to his hotel, where he was called upon to speak. He addressed the people at some length, and used very strong language. After the speech the crowd broke up; but as numbers remained in the street obstructing the thoroughfare, the police, who were present in considerable force, dispersed them. This action only seemed to have the effect of reforming and irritating the crowd. About eight o'clock their conduct became so bad that the police had to use their batons, and a couple of hours later they were obliged to use their bayonets, and a good many persons received injuries. It was nearly midnight before order was restored. A great many people were treated at the hospitals. At Tinhalla, Carrick-on-Suir, many thousands of persons assembled. Just as Father Hearn was about to open the proceedings a Government reporter, escorted by a large body of police, entered the field in which the platform was erected. As they advanced, shouts were raised of "Down with them!" and amidst the greatest excitement the police were driven back, all appeals from the platform being in vain. Stones were thrown at the police, who retreated to the road; but ultimately, through the intervention of the clergymen present, the reporter was permitted to return to the platform. The meeting afterwards proceeded peaceably.

Serious rioting is reported from Lurgan. A torch-light procession, accompanied by bands, marched on Tuesday night through the leading thoroughfares cheering for a man named Hart, who had been acquitted of a charge of murder, and this led to the disturbance. Several houses were attacked, and a number of persons were injured. Reinforcements were telegraphed for, but the streets were not cleared until early on Wednesday morning, and then only with the assistance of two troops of dragoons.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the attendance was smaller than usual. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor, presided, and said that so far the Government, although very hardly pressed by the landlords, had found themselves unable to cope with the new anti-rent movement in Ireland, and were entering on a hopeless contest. Mr. T. M. Healy said that when he heard them question the morality of the "Plan of Campaign," he would just as soon think of discussing morality with a highway-man as with a landlord. When they took the interest of the tenant out of the land they would have as much value left as there was in a shell after the egg had been scooped out of it. At the very least the tenant should be allowed to remain in his holding until the amount of his debt had exhausted his interest; but that was not the state of the law. Was anybody bound to submit to an unjust law? They might as well try to stop the half-penny collection in chapel as to try and make anything criminal out of an assemblage of persons, engaged in paying sums of money to one of their friends. What proof was there that that money was rent? Might it not be contributions from the servant-girls of America, which Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien were intercepting? They were told that the landlord could extract the money from the trustees by means of a garnishee order; but so long as they had resolute men to carry out these transactions they would not be staggered even by a garnishee order. Supposing such an order was obtained against Mr. O'Brien, and that the sheriff got judgment against him, next year they would have Mr. Sexton as sheriff proceeding against Mr. O'Brien, and he could imagine no finer picture for the pencil of the artist than the spectacle of the high sheriff mounting the stairs of the Imperial Hotel to the modest bed-room occupied by William O'Brien, and glancing at his two famous portmanteaus only to discover that these were the only property he could seize, and then sadly endorsing the writ *nulla bona*. It would be a sad plight in which to place two such comrades and allies. If the tenants were staunch, they had the means of victory within their grasp.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT.

THE hearing of the consolidated suits of Campbell *v.* Campbell (brought by Lady Colin Campbell) and of Campbell *v.* Campbell, Marlborough, Shaw, Bird, and Butler (brought by Lord Colin Campbell), in which each of the principals sought for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the adultery of the other, was continued during the week prior to the departure of the mail, before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury. The evidence has been of the most sensational character. On Friday the most important witnesses were Annie Duffy and Elizabeth Wright, two professional nurses. The last witness created a great sensation by swearing that Lady Colin was suffering from an infectious disease before her marriage with Lord Colin was consummated. On Saturday, Mr. Finlay, on behalf of Lord Colin, repudiated this statement. A number of servants gave evidence, and the man who had watched Lady Colin in Paris.

The chief witness on Monday was the Duke of Argyll, who said that he was the father of Lord Colin Campbell, and he had been subpœnaed on behalf of Lady Colin Campbell. He was sent for in July 1883—about the time of the quarrel at Sion House—to see his son, and went immediately. Full explanations were given to him as to these unhappy differences. He was willing to give evidence in this case and offered it.

A letter from Lady Colin Campbell to the Duke of Argyll was then read, explaining to him the state of affairs and that Lord Colin had threatened separation unless she resumed cohabitation. If separation were brought about she felt that her reasons for refusal should be known openly. She had nursed and cared for Lord Colin Campbell. She was not a jealous woman, but she could not fail to remark that he absolutely ignored her presence in his room, but showed effusive delight when any one else was there. The letter also went on to state that her health had suffered, and that one thing she asked for was personal non-molestation, which was not under the circumstances an outrageous request; and if Lord Colin refused, the matter would have to be fought out in Court.

Mr Finlay: In answer to that, did you write this lettter (produced)?—Yes. Do you wish me to read it?—I wish it back, please.

Counsel then read the letter, which was dated the 16th of August 1883. It commenced:—"The Duke of Argyll has received Lady Colin Campbell's letter of the 15th inst. He has also heard from Lord Colin of the accusations which Lady Colin has brought against her husband," and that proceedings in the Divorce Court were threatened, and that these accusations were false. "The Duke can therefore," the letter proceeded, "only regard the letter threatening further legal proceedings as written in pursuance of intimidation which has been tried unsuccessfully with Lord Colin. Under these circumstances, the Duke must decline farther communication of correspondence with her Ladyship." His Grace continued that that was the only answer he gave. It expressed the view he had formed of Lady Colin's conduct, but a very imperfect one. He had heard of the letter of the 23rd of July from Mr George Lewis.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Colin Campbell, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said he made the acquaintance of his wife in September 1880 at Inverary. He was at that time shooting, and taking exercise every day. Shortly after the engagement, Miss Blood left the Highlands, and witness next saw her in London in October. At that time he was suffering, and went into a private house to which Sir H. Thompson sent his patients. An operation was performed upon him, which failed on account of the fever from which he was suffering at the time, and on account of his anxiety with regard to his engagement. He was visited by Miss Blood frequently. He was not at that time suffering in any sense from any infectious complaint. In the winter of that year he was advised to go for voyage, and while away he received letters from Miss Blood every mail. On returning to England, he went to Pont Street, under the care of Mr. Allingham, to be operated upon. This was in April 1881, and the operation failed again, in consequence of his anxiety owing to his father's opposition to his engagement. Mrs. Wright was his nurse. He afterwards went to live near Thurlow Square and used to call to see Miss Blood every day. He first received a communication with regard to his engagement while in Bryanstan Square from Mrs. Blood. Before marriage he became aware that Miss Blood was acquainted with Lord Blandford. Miss Blood told him on one occasion that she had been to the theatre with her sister, some other person, and Lord Blandford. Witness said "I do not think you were in very good company." He had known Captain Shaw a long time, but did not know General Butler or Dr. Bird. He was married in July 1881, and in October 1881 he was released by his medical attendants from the prohibition placed upon him in regard to cohabitation. When staying at Argyll Lodge he was made aware that Lord Blandford had called. After he took the house at Cadogan Place he sent some papers there, and intended to go and sort them over. He told Lady Colin that he had changed his mind, and should not go. Afterwards, however, he did go, and he found in the drawing-room Lady Colin and Captain Shaw. Captain Shaw remained half an hour and then left. Another day he found Lord Blandford there. He was also in the drawing-room with Lady Colin. In October he caught a severe chill, and was waited upon by Mrs. Wright. He was not seen much by his wife. About November 1881 he went to Scotland and there again was very ill when Lady Colin left him. Witness said that while at Argyll Lodge he objected to Lady Colin's driving with Captain Shaw. On remonstrating with her she became violent. Witness next spoke to his wife leaving him at Bournemouth without giving any particular reason for doing so. She usually dined out, and would occasionally come to him when she was dressed. She generally spent her time away. Witness knew when his wife first went to Paris that Lady Miles was going with her, but did not know who else accompanied her. He remembered Rosa Baer being dismissed by his wife; he had himself given no orders in the matter. In May and June 1882 his health was better. On the 19th of December 1881 a severe operation was performed upon him at Cadogan Place. On the 27th Lady Colin left him to go to Leigh Court while he was still confined to his bed. She had not during this time devoted much attention to him. He had a long conversation with Lady Colin about Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw and she promised him that they should not visit her. She asked him not to be suspicious of her. It was after that, he believed, that they went to dine with Lord Blandford. On that occasion his wife was very irritable, and she went into a room to talk to Lord Blandford leaving witness standing in the hall. The interview with Lady Miles was in February 1883, and he had not at that time made any overtures to his wife to induce her to resume cohabitation. The afternoon of the same same day Lady Colin came into his room crying, threw her arms round his neck and then burned the letter which he had sent her through Lady Miles. She did not tell him that she had kept a copy. Witness said he did not advise his wife to use this, that, or the other as a precaution. Witness went to Sion House in July, and Lady Colin came down on the following Saturday. He had a long talk, and told his wife he was very uncomfortable about her conduct with other men. Witness could not remember what she said to that, except that she was very violent. She gave him to understand that she cared more for other people than for him. He asked her if she had been unfaithful, and she replied. "Do you wish to insult me?" She also said, "If you put me in the Divorce Court, you'll get the worst of it." Lady Colin then went to town to see her mother. He offered to submit the question of his health commission of four medical men, two to be appointed by each side, the only condition being that Lady Colin should give up her correspondence with Lord Blandford. Lady Colin said this was a matter for her solicitor to deal with, and she refused to have an interview with witness unless in the presence of her legal adviser. Before the interview terminated, Lady Colin made some very offensive insinuations about the condition of witness's health. She refused to grant a private interview, in regard to the allegations contained in Mr. George Lewis's letter written to him. Shortly after this interview, witness denied that he was suffering from an infectious disease at the time of his marriage, that he had kept Lady Colin's family in ignorance of the then state of his health, or that he had insisted on cohabitation against her Ladyship's desire. In August 1883 he received information at Sion House that the servants had received notice to leave Cadogan Place. Witness had given no instructions that this course should be adopted. Proceeding to deal with the communications which took place between Lady Miles and himself in 1884, he said he told Lady Miles that if Lady Colin had any proposals to make they should be made to his solicitors. Lady Miles said she doubted whether the proposal she had to make was a legal one, and therefore there might be some difficulty about one lawyer writing to another on the subject.

Further evidence was being given in reference to this matter, when Sir Charles Russell objected.

The Judge said it was not very material. It was evident that money occupied a prominent position in these negotiations.

Sir Charles Russel: A very prominent part.

Examination continued—Lady Miles told him that unless he at once instructed his solicitors to stop the proceedings against his wife, she would tell Mr George Lewis what she knew about him. Witness challenged her to do her worst, whereupon her Ladyship reminded him of "a very pretty housemaid," whom she said he used to admire.

Mr. Lockwood: Did you ever commit adultery with Amelia Watson?—Never.

Examination continued—As soon as he heard that Lady Colin was ill in France he gave instructions that the inquiries he had set on foot should be stopped. It was absolutely untrue that he ever deputed Lady Miles to apologise to Mr Bird in reference to the miscarriage allegation.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell—He had studied zoology and comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, but he did not study surgery there. He had been called to the bar. During his illness from September 1881 to February 1882 witness frequently wrote to Mr. Bird respecting his illness. In further cross-examination Lord Colin said there was a rumour that his wife had run away with Lord Blandford, and Lord Walter Campbell told witness he had taken her to the theatre to show it was not true. He was not aware that they took the largest box they could get at a theatre, and that the members of his family in town accompainied Lady Colin to the theatre by arrangement. He was ill at Leigh Court at the time. The rumour was communicated to him, and caused a relapse. It was not at first contemplated that the marriage should take place at Christmas 1880, nor was it afterwards arranged for May 1881. He wrote to Mrs. Blood suggesting the end of July as the best date. When Lady Colin was away from him after the marriage she frequently wrote to him respecting her movements. This lasted up to the time of the final separation. He had kept all the letters which his wife wrote to him before marriage, but only one of those written subsequently. This letter began "Darling Boy," and ended "Your Arab." With the exception of one angry letter which he received at Leigh Court in 1882, the correspondence was conducted on affectionate terms. It was absolutely untrue that Lady Colin told witness in November 1881, the marriage having been consummated in October, that she was suffering from a complaint she did not understand. He recollected in February having an interview with Lady Colin in which he said, "How cruel people are." He could not remember saying that people had said he ought not to have got married. He was much moved. Lord Colin here corrected himself, and said he had no recollection of the interview referred to. He could not recollect distinctly whether a conversation ever took place between himself and his wife with reference to her Ladyship taking precaution. Whatever was said to her about her health in November 1881 would be in reference to marital intercourse. Being pressed further as to whether he had ever given his wife advice on this subject, witness admitted that he had suggested that she should take precautions to prevent conception. He had complained that his wife went too much into society, but he did not remonstrate very strongly. Lady Colin did not tell him of all her engagements, and she disliked being asked about them. Q.: Did you ever detect her in telling you a lie about her engagements? A.—I am bound to say, I think she practised deception. One day she told me she was going to dine with Mrs. Roach, and the next day Mrs Roach called, and asked Mrs Duffy if Lady Colin was in town. The whole of the furnishing in Cadogan Place was entirely left to Lady Colin. Witness's means were limited. She supplied £1,000 for the furnishing. Instead of going to a fashionable upholsterer, Lady Colin went about to sales, &c., to buy the furniture, and she did some of the decorative work in the house with her own hands. He recollected Lady Colin's visit to Paris in May 1882. Lady Miles had suggested to him that Lord Blandford was there, and he believed Lady Miles on that occasion. (Laughter.) He believed that Lady Colin went to Leigh on the 10th of July. He had no recollection of writing to Lady Colin complaining of Rosa Baer's "gossiping about his illness." He did not know if he had quarrelled with Mrs Duffy and Mrs Wright. He admitted that he had, perhaps, used violence to them, He did not use his hands. (Laughter.) Asked if in May 1883 witness did not ask her to withdraw the message she had sent him by Lady Miles, and if Lady Colin did not say, "I will take it back, but for God's sake leave me alone," the witness admitted that she had used such words, but said she also used others. He declared that it was false that in July 1883 he had made overtures to her. Asked to the statement of his counsel that he was entrapped into the interview in Thurloe Square, witness admitted that during the family council he said he believed Colonel Butler was an honourable man and an honourable soldier.

By the Attorney-General: Lord Blandford made presents to his wife on her marriage. Lady Colin went to dine with Lord Blandford. He also called with his wife upon Lord and Lady Blandford. Soon after the rupture in July 1883 witness began his inquiries, and instructed his solicitor. Clark, the detective, was employed conditionally from August 1883 down to the trial. His wife was continually watched both in England and abroad. The Duke was watched after the separation suit. He remembered when in Paris, in May 1884, signing a document which stated that the Duke of Marlborough visited his wife in her bed-room at the hotel. That was on the information of the Boyds. He knew his wife was staying with her father and mother. He could not say that the warrant was in force till March 1885. Regarding the information for a second warrant inMay 1885, he was not responsible for the statement that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford were together at Monte Carlo. But he would not say the matter was not explained to him. He did not now believe Lady Colin was at Monte Carlo at the time. Pressed as to whether there was any evidence besides that of the cabman since March 1884 about his wife's familiarity with Mr. Bird, witness admitted there was not. Asked if it was upon this he swore that Lady Colin had been familiar with Dr. Bird at divers times, he said his counsel was responsible for that. He admitted writing frequently to Dr. Bird. He admitted writing a letter on the 5th of June speaking of Dr. Bird in the highest possible terms, and thanking him for his attention to himself and to "Gertrude." Asked if he had not since repudiated Dr. Bird's attendance upon Lady Colin. Witness said he acted upon instructions from counsel. (Sensation.) He never complained to Dr Bird of his staying too long in his wife's bed-room.

The cross-examination of Lord Colin Campbell by the Solicitor-General was resumed on Thursday—Do you now allege that Dr. Bird committed adultery at Cadogan Place?—I allege that that is a question which should be put to the jury. Do you say the same with regard to Brook Street? Certainly. And to Leigh Court?—I allege that that also is a question that should be put to the jury.

Mr. Synnott (on behalf of General Butler) I have no questions to ask this witness.

The Judge: I have just one question to put. Did any familiarity ever occur between you and Amelia Watson?—None whatever, my Lord.

Mr. Propert, surgeon, who attended Lord Colin, said he had been consulted by Lady Colin, and her illness was not one which would render the allegations of criminality against her likely to be untrue.

This concluded Lord Colin's case.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S DEFENCE.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough. He asked their patient attention, and urged them to direct their thoughts only to the evidence which had been adduced. They must disabuse their minds as to the influence which Mr. Finlay's speech might have made. He was thankful to say, in the interests of justice, that the case was not going to be left where it then stood, and he objected to Mr. Finlay's suggestion that the Duke of Marlborough dared not go into the witness-box. But the Duke was going to give evidence, and on his solemn oath he would tell the jury that he had never been guilty of adultery with Lady Colin Campbell. A great deal had been made out of the visit to Paris, but Lady Colin was staying at the Hotel de Windsor with her parents, which fact had been suppressed by Lord Colin. He should prove that Lord Blandford had nothing at all to do with the visit to Paris; and both Lord Blandford and Lady Colin would be called, and would deny that there was a shadow of foundation for the charge that had been preferred. They had been asked to discredit Lord Blandford's evidence, but why should they? It was perfectly true that Lord Blandford had been divorced from his wife by reason of adultery with Lady Aylesford, but then let them think how he had acted in that matter. He had been found guilty of adultery, but then he had not only offered to marry the lady, but he had also offered to settle £10,000 upon the child. Let them take up his past life by all means, let them visit him with his offences as they chose; but they had no right to discredit him because he had been guilty of a sin before.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Gully then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Captain Shaw. He said that kitchen gossip and scandal had converted a number of acts perfectly innocent in themselves to guilt, but with all that Captain Shaw had done what was perfectly consistent with honourable conduct on his part. He was an old friend of Miss Blood, and had known her family for a number of years. He was fifty-five years of age, and had a wife and family, several of whom were grown up, and one of his daughters was bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Blood. In the course of his duties he had to drive round to a number of fire stations, and when he found himself in the neighbourhood he would call on Lady Colin. It was said that Captain Shaw had called often. He had, he admitted, called frequently. The story against Captain Shaw was not one, he felt, that would lead the jury to break up the peace and character and career of a gentleman and public officer like Captain Shaw.

CASE OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. Murphy, in opening the case of General Butler, said: I propose to present the case of General Butler to you at no great length, because a more outrageous case never was presented in this Court with the view of fixing guilt on a gentleman and lady. When this petition was filed, the charge against General Butler was of adultery committed in April and May. Particulars were filed which confined the charge as regards April to what was said to have occurred in the drawing-room, and when the case was opened by Mr. Finlay the charge was still further confined to what occurred on the afternoon of April 13. I venture to think that if ever there was an instance of an ordinary visit paid by an English gentleman to an English lady, except in the minds of people like the noble plaintiff and his nurse, which could not create suspicion, it was this one. General Butler had been acquainted with the family of Lady Colin and with Lady Colin herself for many years. He called on the evening of the 12th April. He drove up to the door in a hansom, and rang the bell and gave his name to Mrs. Duffy. He was shown into the drawing-room, and there he remained, according to the present evidence, for two hours, and then came downstairs, and apparently there was in the hall the witness Ellen Brown. He went away and this is the whole case in which Lord Colin had ventured to put him in the position of co-respondent. In this case there is no evidence of a waiter looking through a keyhole, there is no suggestion of a witness seeing him sitting on a bench on the arrival platform of Paddington Station; there is no suggestion of an arm round a lady's waist, and this case is closed against him without evidence of a single indelicate word spoken, or an indelicate act done during the whole of his acquaintance with the lady. What was the case against General Butler? Looking all through the charges in this case, it is a stale tale. It has been known to Lord Colin Campbell since May or July 1883. The person who opened the door was the nurse Duffy, and during the time he was in the dining-room Lord Colin, who had been to the city in his directorial capacity, returned home ill, and was put to bed by his nurse. General Butler, being aware of the fact, came down without too much noise, that might have disturbed the sick man. The nurse knew he was there, a woman whose mind was fraught with suspicion was in Lord Colin's room; the servant Ellen Brown was in the passage, and saw him go. There was no concealment about his visit; his name was given; and yet because a person who is over six feet high went downstairs with as little noise as possible and let himself out, that is to be called a surreptitious visit, and that is the evidence on which he is placed in the position of a co-respondent. Lord Colin, before taking the steps he has, ought well to consider the course he was taking. What would he have thought if any one had so construed one of the visits he has made to ladies; or had founded charges of this kind on some of the letters from Coco to Muzzie, or upon his long interviews with Lady Miles. The truth is, he and his nurse have been talking over these matters and ventilating each other's suspicions during his long illness, but in 1884 this matter of General Butler appeared so trivial that he did not at the trial dare to bring it to light; but now, when it is necessary to spread the net wide, he throws in general Butler with the rest. Looking at the evidence in this case, I was astonished to hear the language of my learned friend. Mr. Finlay. Mrs. Duffy says he went out quietly; Ellen Brown says on tiptoe; but that is not enough, for Lord Colin instructs his counsel to say that he sneaked out of the house. The case rests on the evidence of the nurse, Duffy, who says that Lady Colin came out of the drawing-room with her face flushed and her hair in disorder. But as to that, my client can know nothing, for he was out of the house. I think Mrs. Duffy is a woman upon whose evidence you will look with the greatest suspicion. Remember the disgraceful tale she told about Lady Colin; remember that Lord Colin sat there and heard the tale told; that he listened to the whole of this awful perjury, and that he was too much of a gentleman at once to instruct his counsel to repudiate what the witness was alleging. It was only after he had slept upon it that he found the horror which had been aroused, and had learnt how the tale would damage the rest of his case, that he became sufficiently a gentleman to instruct the withdrawal of his charge against his wife, who had had the pain of listening to it. There is perjury stalking abroad in this case. No one will ever know what induced Mr. Duffy to tell this tale. She did not do it for nothing. It was an abominable falsehood, and it is another illustration of the necessity of watching with the utmost caution the statements of nurses and discharged servants. We know that in these days when so many unfonuded charges are made by women against men, that it is prudent if one is left in a railway carriage alone with a woman, to jump out and get into a smoking carriage. According to Lord Colin Campbell's doctrines, a man who pays an afternoon visit is liable to be accused in the manner my client has been. I believe you will be of opinion that this charge never ought to have been made; that, having been made, it ought not to have been persisted in, and that the only proper course would have been for Lord Colin when he found what the evidence really was, to have withdrawn it.

DR. BIRD'S DEFENCE.

The Solicitor-General, on Friday, addressed the jury on behalf of his client. He said: Dr. Bird was quite ready to go into the witness-box to deny the cruel charge against him, but it was necessary that he (Sir Edward Clarke) should first address to them a few words. Besides the illustrious head of the house of Campbell, who was paraded in the witness-box just by way of giving an air of respectability to the case—besides the Duke of Argyll, they had only five witnesses who had ever mentioned the name of Dr. Bird, and such statements as they made he was confident he should be able to show were altogether false in so far as they alleged adultery against his client. The charge of adultery at 79, Cadogan-place was extremely slender, and the jury must remember that on the occasion when Dr. Bird was alleged to have been intimate with Lady Colin he went there at the request of Lord Colin for the purpose of consulting with Lady Colin as to the purchase of some furniture. The evidence of Amelia Watson as to Lady Colin attending that concert and leaving her husband's fur-lined coat at the concert hall was equally slender; for, as a matter of fact, Dr. Bird did not attend that concert, nor did her ladyship leave her husband's coat there. She never took his coat with her. What she did take was a fur-rug. Lord Colin could not pass away from that court without there resting upon him the stigma of disgraceful cowardice. Would any man of honour have acted as Lord Colin did in the year 1881? He then knew what his condition was, but still it did not prevent him marrying a young and beautiful girl, although he knew what a miserable future would be made for her by his taking that course. The Solicitor-General then proceeded to review the testimony of Rose Baer, and in doing so said there was nothing in it that could be really taken as against Dr. Bird. On the contrary, her evidence was, perhaps, favourable to him, as was also that of Amelia Watson. Mrs. Duffy was the person who had made it her business to weave together all kinds of tales and present them to Lord Colin, and he, believing that woman's information, had grounded his suspicions and acted upon it. That woman had taken every trifling opportunity to make mischief, and she had succeeded in doing so. Now he came to the incident of the instrument case, in which Mrs. Duffy said she found an old letter signed "G. E. B." (To Dr. Bird): Have you the instrument case?—Dr. Bird: No, but I will send for it.—The Solicitor-General (resuming) said that this letter would be produced. It was written by Lady Colin Campbell, then Miss Blood, to her sister, Mrs. Bolton. It was a girlish composition and the contents were very amusing. It came into the possession of Dr. Bird this way. One day Mrs. Bolton was tearing up some letters, and Dr. Bird saw this one, and he took possession of it for the purpose of chaffing or teasing Lady Colin about it. Coming to the alleged intimacy at Cadogan Place, the learned counsel said that on one occasion Lady Colin went to a concert at Dudley House and caught a severe cold. She was attended by Dr. Bird, who charged for his medical attendance, yet Lord Colin Campbell alleged that at that time she had a miscarriage, and that this was concealed from Lord Colin by Dr. Bird. In March, 1884, two of the witnesses who were called in favour of Lady Colin were Dr. Bird and Dr. Braxton Hicks, and judgment was given for her which protected her from the contamination of her husband's society. If he could have proved at the former trial that there had been a miscarriage he would have won the case, but he did not even suggest this at that trial. It was at Lord Colin's request that Dr. Bird attended his wife, and it was only afterwards when a dispute arose as to pecuniary obligations incurred by Lord Colin that he made this charge against Dr. Bird, which was a scandalous thing to have put on the record. On the part of Dr. Bird there were no surreptitious visits, no letters, or any suspicious conduct of any sort or kind between him and Lady Colin Campbell. The learned counsel ridiculed the New Cross incident. Because Lady Colin was unwell on this night, and therefore on coming out of a heated concert room into the cold air of an April night she had the window down, and because on coming over the tram lines the cab rolled, the cabman's suspicions were aroused, and he saw the terrible sight of this poor lady leaning against Dr. Bird's shoulder. The stoppage at Brook-street had been made a great deal of, but it would be easily explained by Dr. Bird, who would go into the witness box and tell them that he had to mix for Lady Colin some medicine, the name of which he would tell them, which was not to be got at any ordinary chemist's along the road. The man against whom this charge of adultery was made was a man belonging to a profession, the members of which were exposed to greater dangers than those of any other profession in the world. God help such members as, in the course of their practice, fell across a Colin Campbell! The man who had behaved to him as the truest of friends, declining to press for dues with which the emptiness of Lord Colin's purse did not correspond, had now by Lord Colin been exposed to, nay, had been even brought to professional ruin to a great extent, for the very charge of this sort was disastrous to a medical man. They would know how to deal with a case of this nature.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Lady Colin Campbell then entered the witness-box, and, having been duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Inderwick. Her Ladyship, who looked extremely pale, gave her evidence in a manner that indicated slight nervousness. She said: I made the acquaintance of Lord Colin in the autumn of 1880, and the engagement followed three or four days afterwards. By my express desire the fact of the engagement was conveyed to the Duke of Argyll. On the 13th September I received a letter from Lord Colin to the following effect:—"My own darling, I have received your letter as I expected, and I thank you very much for it. I meant to tell my father at one; you said it would be best." I saw Lord Colin from time to time on his return to London, and when we were apart we corresponded every day—sometimes oftener than that. After our marriage, when we were away from each other, we also corresponded. I never failed to write every day. The letters were most affectionate. They continued so until the interview at Sion in July, 1883. It had been communicated to me that my husband was suffering from an illness, and that it would be necessary that the consummation of the marriage should be delayed for some time. Lord Colin telegraphed for me one morning while he was at his brother's house, saying that he wished to see me on pressing business. My mother and I drove to the house and we found Lord Colin on the sofa. He seemed annoyed at my mother's presence, and said to me, "If you don't mind, Arab, I will speak to you alone." He said if my mother would take a seat in the carriage he would not keep her longer than five minutes. She accordingly went out. After she had gone he said he had something to tell me of great importance. I pressed him, and he said "It will be necessary after we are married for us to occupy separate room. Do you mind?" I replied that I did not mind in the least. No description was given to me at the time of the complaint from which he was suffering. He said, "You must keep it a secret." I said, "I must tell my mother." He objected very much to this suggestion, and he said, "She will tell your father and probably the marriage will be stopped." I said I did not think it would lead to this, and I must tell my mother, as she was very anxious and upset. I also said if he would allow me to tell her, I would give him my word that it would not go any further. I accordingly told my mother, and I was present when Lord Colin had a conversation with my mother upon the subject. My mother never mentioned the matter. I never knew what Lord Colin's actual complaint was. I learned what the foundation of it was in May, 1883. The marriage was postponed from time to time in consequence of Lord Colin's illness, but ultimately took place in July, 1881. As far as I was personally concerned I never pressed on, or was at all desirous of pressing on, the marriage, neither did my father or mother do anything in this direction. My mother, however, did not like long engagements, and not approving of the attitude Lord Colin's family had taken in not calling upon me after the engagement, she thought it would be better for the marriage not to be delayed. I was educated principally abroad—in Italy, and I speak both French and Italian. My musical education I received in Italy. I also paint, and some of my paintings have been exhibited. I have painted a great deal, and I often, after my marriage, visited Miss Thompson's studio. I have also written for the papers—have done so habitually. I wrote on scientific subjects. I used to review books. I have habitually written reviews for the *Saturday Review*. One of my books went through seven editions. This was known to Lord Colin. I did not write to so great an extent when I was married. I have heard the statements as to my frequent absence from home both during the day and at nights. I never (indignantly) made confidants of my servants. As far as I was personally concerned I was never in the habit of letting them know where my engagements were. Both Lord Colin and myself took a considerable interest in several charitable undertakings. I used to sing at concerts and so forth for charitable objects. During 1882 and 1883 I sang at as many as 40 concerts for charitable objects. Lord Colin never went with me. This was owing partly to his illness, and partly to his duties in the House of Commons. I don't think, however, that what I was doing interested him much. (Mr. Inderwick here read a long list of the concerts in which Lady Colin had taken part.) In all I was away from home on 40 occasions. The concerts were all in the evening. I got to the places where the concerts were held by cabs or trains. Sometimes I was sent for. I have the programmes of all these concerts. I also took some night classes at Nine Elms, where I taught the factory girls. That was very early in 1883. I visited among the poor in the daytime. The night-classes where held on Friday evenings. They have been continued down to the present time. I also went to Stepney about the beginning of 1882 or 1883. I can fix the date if necessary. I used to sing at Stepney on Sunday evenings. As to my employment on Wednesday; first of all I used to serve out the soup kitchen about twelve in the day. That lasted until two o'clock, and then I visited in the neighbourhood. In that charitable work I was associated with Miss Knapton and Mr. Austin. Later on I organised some penny dinners at Stepney. I used to go there as constantly as I could. I worked in conjunction with Miss Gordon. As far as I could I contributed to the funds. My husband knew of every engagement that I made. I certainly did not speak to any of the servants on the subject. When my husband was ill I attended him to the best of my ability. I have no medical knowledge whatever. Except while in Scotland Lord Colin had a nurse to attend him. I was not competent to attend him personally. My husband was most anxious that the unfortunate affair should be kept secret. On numerous occasions I went to concerts and other places without him. It was by his express desire, as he did not wish his illness to be noticed. He told me that if anyone asked about him I was to say that he was at the House of Commons. I told people this when they inquired after him.

Since your recovery from illness in Italy have you been quite free from that trouble?—Yes.

You explained to your husband what it was you were suffering from?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said, "Oh, that is nothing; all women are subject to that sort of thing." I remember about the end of 1882 having a conversation with Lord Colin in which reference was made to a cruel report, I was at home when he returned from having paid some visit. He sat down on the sofa, and he was very much upset. I said "What is the matter?" and he began to cry, and he said "People are very, very cruel," and I said "What on earth do you mean?" He said, "People have been spreading most cruel reports about me." I said, "For God's sake, tell me what you mean." He said, "People have been saying that I should never have married." I said, "What do you mean by that?" He said, "That I should never have married you on account of my health." I was very angry and said. "It is wicked of people to interfere with people's private affairs in that way, or to say anything of the kind."

About what time was any reference made to any precautions?—That evening or the next one. Some time before 14th June, 1882, I consulted Sir Oscar Clayton on the subject of my ailment. I saw him three times. Mrs. Bolton and Sir Oscar Clayton were both examined at the last trial, but the former has since died. At Leigh Court I consulted Mr. Bird, when he was in attendance on my husband. He examined me, not at that time; but later, in November, 1882, and prescribed for me. I was very ill for a month after the operation, and then I began to get better, and ultimately entirely recovered.

Did you know the actual complaint you were suffering from?—No.

Mr. Inderwick (to witness). It was said by several witnesses that you came up from Leigh Court, and the same day you sent Rose Baer away. Is that true:—It is absolutely false.

While you were at Leigh Court did you receive a communication from your husband with reference to Rose Baer?—Yes. I have not got the letter, but its effect was that I must send Rose Bear away, as she had been spreading most unpleasant reports on the subject of his illness in the kitchen.

Tell us what Lord Colin said?—He said the girl had been gossiping about his illness in the house, and he was extremely angry, and said I was to send her away. I objected, and said she was a good maid? I added, "I think you make too much of this, but since you insist upon it I will send the girl away." He said that I did not seem to consider it very much about her gossiping concerning me, but he believed I should consider it very much when he told me that the girl had been gossiping about my last visit to Leigh Court. I said, "What did she say?" and he replied, "You have only to ask the servants, and you will find I am telling the truth."

What did you do?—I asked the servants—Mrs. Bristowe, the housemaid, Mary Watson, and the cook, Annie Brown. They told me nothing, except that she was an ill-tongued girl. They would not give me any details.

On the following day did you speak to O'Neill?—Yes; I saw him in the dining-room after breakfast, and said to him, "I hear that Rose has been gossiping in the kitchen. I insist upon knowing what she has been saying." He said, like the rest, "Oh, my lady, she has said most horrible things about his lordship's illness—things I could not possibly repeat to your ladyship." I said, "I do not ask you to repeat anything you have heard about his lordship's illness. I want to know what she has said about me." He made a great many excuses, and said she was a most evil-tongued girl. I said I was not going to be put off like that. I want to know distinctly what she has said about me. He replied. "Since your ladyship presses me so hard, I must tell you that she said that during your visit to Leigh Court Lord Blandford used to go to your room." I said, "Are you quite sure of that?" and he said he was. I then told him to send the girl to me at once.

Is the allegation true?—Oh, certainly not.

Did the girl come to you in the drawing-room?—Yes. I said, "Do you mean to say that you said in this house that Lord Blandford used to come to my room to me?" She denied it. I said, "I do not believe you." She then broke down and cried, and said she was "very wicked." I said, "You know what a lie it is you have told."

Mr. Inderwick.—What next occurred?—She begged me to forgive her. I said. "So far from forgiving you, I was trying to get you a place and you know I put an advertisement in the paper to get you one. I shall withdraw that advertisement. I shall not give you a character, and you shall go out of this house this very day." But as she acknowledged it was a lie she had told, I said I would send her back to her people, as she was not fit to go to any other place, and I would not have her left on the streets of London.

Did you ever give the servants any directions whether they should or should not announce any visitor?—Never.

No directions that they should show in one and not another?—Never.

Or that they should knock at the door before coming in (smiling)—Never.

Was that the practice in your house?—Certainly not.

Now, about ringing the area bell?—There is only one bell to ring; it is not an area, for it is on the door-post.

Examination continued? Have you ever brought any gentlemen home with you to supper:—(Emphatically) Never.

Do you remember any case in which a gentleman came in and had refreshments—supper, or anything of that kind:—Once.

Was he a relation of yours or Lord Colin's:—An uncle of Lord Colin's. He drove back with me one night from a small dinner party and came in. That was in the winter of 1882.

Who was it?—Lord Ronald Gower.

Did your husband know he was in the house? I left him in the drawing-room, and went up and told Lord Colin that his uncle was in the drawing-room.

Did you go to a concert at the Bow and Bromley Institute on the 25th June, 1883, in support of the Convalescent Home for Working Men—one of Mr. Samuel Morley's institutions?—Yes; I went with Miss Gordon, a friend of mine.

Is it a fact that you took anybody with you, and passed him off as Lord Colin Campbell?—Certainly not.

Had you a fur-coat or rug with you? A fur-rug, and I left it behind. I wrote for it I believe the same night.

Mary Watson said you wrote a letter to this effect—"Dear Mr. Bryant,—I left a fur-lined coat last night. It was Lord Colin Campbell's coat, and I took it as a rug because the night was cold?"—I never wrote anything of the kind. I merely requested Mr. Bryant to send the coat back, and it was brought the next day after I had left for Leigh Court.

Is it a fact that Mr. Bird was with you that night, or that it was his coat?—Certainly not.

The Judge: Mr. Inderwick, do you recollect what Mary Watson swore that she was instructed to take it to Mr. Bird's when it came?

Mr. Inderwick; How is that, Lady Colin?—I may very probably have done so. Mr. Bird was in the habit of coming down to Leigh Court to attend my husband at that time. He came nearly every Saturday or Sunday till the Monday. Probably I should have directed it to be sent to him in order that he might bring it down, as I was leaving before it had come.

Were you seeing Mr. Bird occasionally in London about this time?—Occasionally; on the question of Lord Colin's health and my own. I remember attending a concert at Lowther Lodge, and a suppper afterwards, getting home about half-past one. I had asked Lady Miles to stay with my husband while I was away. I first became acquainted with Lord Blandford in 1880. I was introduced to him by my sister. Lord Blandford dined with Mrs. Bolton, and I have dined with them. I have had luncheon with Lady Blandford after my marriage.

A letter was found in your room, beginning "Dear George," and it is suggested that it was intended for Lord Blandford?—I recollect no such letter.

Who were the parties at Leigh Court?—My brother and sister, several of my cousins, Lady Miles's daughters who are married, and Mr. Gossen. I could hardly run through the whole list of them.

Is there any pretence for the story of Rose Baer about the smoke-room?—None whatever.

You swear positively Lord Blandford was not there:—Absolutely; he was not there.

The visitors' book at Leigh Court was put in, and No. 36 was entered as the room of Lady Colin on the occasion of her visit in December, 1881.

Do you recollect preparations being made for Lord Colin?—Yes; and his room was occupied by Lady Miles's son-in-law.

Instead of returning from Leigh Court to London, I think you went to Oswestry?—Yes, I did; and I had five changes to make.

Now, Rose Baer has given an account of your coming up to London after this Christmas visit, and described the way in which yon and Lord Blandford were sitting on the platform at the station. Is that true?—Certainly not.

Did you go direct to Oswestry:—Yes, I went to visit the Lloyds, and I had to make five changes.

De Roche has spoken about having come up to the drawing-room on one occasion, and found you and Lord Blandford sitting together when Signor Tosti called one morning. Is that true?—No. I expected Signor Tosti one morning, and when he came Lord Blandford was not at the house. There is no truth in the statement, either, that Lord Blandford ever sat with his arm round my waist.

Is it a fact that Lord Blandford was ever in the drawing-room with you alone when the door was locked?—Certainly not.

Do you remember a conversation you had with Lord Colin one day, when he returned home and found Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw in the house?—Yes. Lord Colin said he did not like the evident admiration which Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw had for me. I laughed; it seemed to me absurd. He said he did not like these afternoon visits when he was out. I said, "Well, I will tell them not to come again; but what I want to know is, do you want me to cut these men when I meet them in society?" He said, "No; certainly not." I met Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw at a party which numbered fifty or sixty people. I went with my sister and brother-in-law, who called for me at starting.

Did you speak to Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw on that occasion?—I did.

Was Lord Blandford ever in your house on that occasion?—Never.

Or Captain Shaw?—Never.

Now, that is the 5th of April, 1882?—Yes.

The Judge: You spoke to both of them about calling?—I spoke to them. I said, "I hope you will not think me rude; Lord Colin does not like afternoon callers, and I hope you will not come back."

The Judge: You spoke to them separately?—I did.

Mr. Inderwick: And what did Captain Shaw say—How ridiculous these Campbells are (laughter). Lord Blandford used pretty much the same words.

Now, the next thing is the Easter visit to Leigh Court. Did you receive an invitation?—Yes. Lord Colin was invited with me, but he had gone to Edinburgh first, and when he came back from Edinburgh he said the journey had tired him, and he thought he would not go. He remained in town. I went on Monday, the 17th April, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton were there; Lord Blandford was there when I arrived; he had been there since the previous Saturday. There was a visitors' book made up (book handed to witness).

How long did you remain?—Until the following Monday, a week.

It is not correct that you and Lord Blandford came up together?—Certainly not.

And the story of your sitting together on the platform at Paddington Station is equally untrue, whether referring to Christmas or Easter?—Yes, equally untrue.

The Judge: The story of your going up together you say is equally untrue, either at Christmas or Easter?—Yes, my Lord, equally untrue.

Mr. Inderwick: What room did you occupy there at Easter?—No. 29, Sir Philip Miles was in the next room. The room on the other side was empty. That room was intended for Lord Colin.

Is it a fact that you and Lord Blandford occupied adjoining rooms?—Certainly not.

Can you tell me what room he occupied;—No, I cannot.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that Lord Blandford was ever in your room morning or night?—Certainly not.

Is it a fact that on several occasions you met Lord Blandford in the neighbourhood of your house?—Yes; my mother was living in Thurloe-square, and I went to see her nearly every day. I generally walked there. On some of these occasions I have met Lord Blandford, and walked with him, and I have also met him in Sloane-street, when I have been shopping. In March or April, 1882, I believe Lord and Lady Blandford were living together. I have never made any appointment with him.

In May, 1882, were you in Paris?—Yes; I went with Lady Miles to see my father. My husband assented to my going. I was there nine days. I did not see Lord Blandford, nor did I know that he was there. There is no truth whatever in the suggestion that I went there to meet him.

One of the witnesses has said you had a latch-key for the back door of Cadogan-place?—It is entirely untrue, I carry no key except this small box key fastened to my bracelet, and a pencil also attached in the form of a key.

Did letters pass between you and Lord Blandford?—Yes, with reference to books he lent me, such as Bacon's Essays, Baines's "Philosophical Treatises," Draper's "Intellectual History of Europe," and books by Mr. Lecky. The notes solely related to this, and were never written for the purpose of making appointments. It is utterly untrue that I ever told Rose Baer to drop the notes in the letter-box and run away. If I were sending back books, the notes would go by hand, but if merely asking for the loan of another volume I should send the letter by the post.

Have you ever been at Purfleet?—Never.

Do you know where it is?—I have looked it out on the map.

Now, the servants have said that you were away for two days—Saturday to Monday—in the early part of August. As a matter of fact, were you away?—I was. From the 25th to the 27th of August.

Where were you?—I was visiting at Mrs. Gordon's, at Pixholme, near Dorking. I returned to town on the Monday. There was a tennis tournament there, and the house was very full. Miss Gordon is the same lady that has been mentioned in connection with this case. She is one of the ladies in waiting at the Austrian Court, and I have made every endeavour to obtain her for the purposes of this trial.

Now, the next thing is with reference to the cabman's story. Does that relate to the time when you were laid up very ill?—Yes.

Just tell us what the story was. I had sent my maid out to get some things I needed. Whilst she was out Mrs. Duffy brought me up a note saying a messenger had brought it, and that he had another note to take to Lady Miles, and he wanted to know whether he was to take it or not. This was a note from Lord Blandford, saying he had heard that I was dangerously ill, and asking if that were the case, and if I could not answer it, would I send it to Lady Miles, who would no doubt answer it. I was very angry, and very much under the influence of narcotics at the time, and I was very irritable. I said, "Go and tell the man not to take the note to Lady Miles." She seemed more or less stupid. I said, "Don't be so stupid—send the man up to me." He came up. I gave him a note, and told him to take it to Lord Blandford.

It is said that you paid a considerable number of visits to 44, Queen Anne's-gate when Lord Blandford was there. Have you ever been there?—Once. After I returned from Leigh Court in 1883. My sister and I met Lord Blandford one day at the Army and Navy Stores. He said, "You have never seen my little house, come and see it now?" so we walked down, all three of us. We saw through his house. He gave us some tea and we went away. I once called subsequently and left a parcel of books which Lord Blandford had lent me. I handed the books in, but I did not see Lord Blandford. I remember the occasion of the troops coming back from Egypt. I went then to Queen's-gate to see the march past. I went with my sister. I saw Lord Blandford there. The Duke of Marlborough died in the summer of 1883. From that time down to the month of May, 1884, I did not see Lord Blandford again. In May 1884, I went to Paris with my family and some friends. I had been in Italy, having gone there after the last trial. I was accompanied to Italy by my father and joined my mother there. In Paris my father and mother and I lived in the Hotel Windsor, and had a sitting-room for three. Did you meet him in Paris in May, 1884, by arrangement at any time?—Oh, dear no; purely accidentally. I do not know what he was doing there?—I knew I was watched by detectives from August, 1883, and that I was being watched in Paris.

You had the pleasure of seeing him in Paris; did he follow you about like a shadow?—Very much like a shadow, he followed me wherever I went.

We are told you and the Duke went to the Jardin des Plantes together, how did that come about? He had come in on a call and I was speaking about the very poor collection of animals they had in Paris compared with the Zoological Gardens in London, and he told me I had not seen the best collection of animals at the Jardin des Plantes, and suggested that we should go the next day together. He had other business, and when I went there he kept me waiting and was very cross, but we went and saw the animals at the Jardin des Plantes, and there the Duke went to buy some bulbs or plants of some kind, I wanted to get home, and went directly there.

Is it true that you and the Duke were together at Monte Carlo?—Nothing of the kind. Except for going to Calais, I was not in France at all this year.

Is it a fact that you have ever committed adultery with Lord Blandford?—Certainly not.

Or have you been guilty of any impropriety with him? Certainly not.

Have you heard since you have been in Court of the attempts made to arrest you and Lord Blandrord in Paris?—Yes. I knew nothing of them at the time and they had nothing to do with my leaving Paris. I heard I was charged with having been at Purfleet with Lord Blandford and that Mr. Mark Bouverie had seen me. I asked Mr. G. Lewis to arrange a meeting, and I saw Mr. Bouverie at Mr. Lewis's office. He said he thought I was taller than the lady he had seen. I had met Mr. Bouverie once before in the hunting field at Cheltenham, in 1876.

The next case is against Captain Shaw. Have you known Captain Shaw and his family for a number of years?—Yes.

You are friends still?—Yes. Miss Shaw was one of my bridesmaids. I remember on one occasion in October, 1881, going with Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Shaw, and others to Bristol. It was a party to go to the theatre.

Have you any recollection of taking Captain Shaw over your house in Cadogan-place?—None whatever. It may be perfectly well have happened; I took nearly all my friends over the house.

You remember something about losing a snake bracelet?—Yes; it was lost in August, 1881. It is a fact that I told the servant not to tell Lord Colin. I had lost my keys previously, and Lord Colin had made a great many remarks about my carelessness. He rather worried me, and when I lost my bracelet and said to Mrs. Wright, "Don't tell his Lordship about this, or he will worry me about this as he has worried me about the keys." The bracelet was found in the drapery of one of my evening dresses.

You have told us that at the end of March, 1882, your husband had an objection to callers? Yes.

And you have told us that you told Captain Shaw that when you went to the lunch of the Invicta?—Yes. There is not a word of truth in what either O'Neill or De Roche have said.

Has there ever been any impropriety between you and Captain Shaw?—Certainly not; never.

Had you known the Butler's family for some years?—A great many years. I went to a reception at the Mansion House on the 11th April, 1883, and I saw Colonel Butler there. I had not seen him for two years, and he said, "May I come and see you?"—and I said, "Certainly," and he asked when and I said "Oh, come to-morrow about two o'clock." Colonel Butler came next day, and stayed an hour I think. Mr. Frank Boyle came in while Colonel Butler was there, and he came as I had an appointment with him. He remained only a few minutes after Miss Shaw arrived. That was the occasion of his first visit. I remember his second visit in May, 1883. It was at the time I was convalescent. I was lying on the sofa, after my long illness. My sister was staying with me, and was present the whole time. He paid a long visit, and was over an hour. He was only in town for a couple of days at a time. I remember the incident of a lady coming up the house. It was a lady with whom my sister was not on very good terms at the time. She was sitting next the window, and saw who it was. She said it was "So-and-so," and she went out and said, "Not at home." I remember the interview at Thurloe-square, in July, when Lord Colin referred to Colonel Butler's visit. My sister said, "Why, Colin, I was there the whole time, and it was I who said "Not at home" It is absolutely untrue that I received letters from Colonel Butler every day. I received a letter on the occasion of my marriage. In continuation of her examination Lady Colin said that the house at Cadogan-place was extremely small, a mere bird's cage, and that she had a shelf in her bed-room over her bed, from which photographs were continually falling down, and that might be the origin of the story of Colonel Butler's photograph being found under her pillow. Colonel Butler and Mrs. Butler might have called after the two occasions referred to, but she did not remember.

Sir C. Russell tendered the letter written by Colonel Butler on her marriage, but Mr. Finlay objected, and the witness went on to say that the dining rooms had a window front and back, and a person looking in one could see right through. I first knew Mr. Bird in 1878 or 1876 as the intimate friend and medical adviser of the Miles's family. It is absolutely untrue there has been any charge between me and Mr. Bird except in relation to personal friendship and to his duties as medical attendant. There has never been the smallest familiarity between us. I have no recollection of his ever being with me from four to eleven at night, but that refers to a period when I was very ill, and much under the influence of narcotics, and I recollect no special occasion of his attendance of any kind.

Do you recollect his being in the room, and your making use of the expression "Keep your hands on the dose"?—No.

When you were at Leigh Court you walked out with Mr. Bird?—Yes, he remained some weeks after the house party had broken up.

With reference to the concert at New-cross on the 6th April, 1885, were you at that time ill?—Yes, Mr. Bird objected to my going, particularly when he found I was to go alone, the Baroness Stillfried having thrown me over. He said that it was impossible to allow me to go alone, and if there was no one else to go with me he would. I told my husband Mr. Bird was going with me and he said he was very glad. It was Lord Colin's wish that I should go to Brighton, and requested me to buy a hawk on the pier. At the New Cross concert I sang a song in the first part and broke down in the song in the second part. I suffered great pain and felt very ill, I had severe neuralgia in the head. At Mr. Bird's in Brook-street the man asked to be paid off because his horse was tired. Mr. Bird put me into his waiting-room while he ran upstairs and made me a dose. I was in Mr. Bird's house about five minutes and I went to my own house in another cab getting home before eleven. The housemaid had gone to bed. I found her suffering from a severe cold, and I gave her a dose of chlorodyne. There is no pretension for saying that there is any truth about the alleged impropriety with Mr. Bird. It is also untrue that I ever leaned on Mr. Bird's shoulder.

At this stage the further examination of Lady Colin was postponed.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

MR. GHOSE AND LORD RIPON.

ON the occasion of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's departure for India the Liberals of Deptford held a demonstration in New Cross Hall, which was crowded to the doors, on Dec. 7, and, through the Marquess of Ripon, who presided, presented him with an illuminated address, congratulating him on having been the first recognised Indian representative who had been accepted as a candidate for a seat in the British House of Commons. The proceedings were of a very cordial and hearty character. Mr. Gladstone wrote:—"I regret that I am obliged to decline attendance, unless in very particular cases, at public meetings and ceremonials. It gives me pleasure to learn that you are about to do honour to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, and especially to know that Lord Ripon's public-spirited activity has induced him to take a part. This step is of a piece with that long course of conduct which has made his name so dear to the people of India." Lord Ripon, in making the presentation, said, Mr. Ghose would be enabled to afford his countrymen a striking example of the fact that the English people recognised the equality of her Majesty's Indian subjects. It would not be reasonable to expect that many Indian representatives could be admitted to the House of Commons, but there was room for well selected natives who could represent the views of the Indian people. He favoured a Joint Committee rather than a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of India, and remarked that not many but capable witnesses should be sent from India. As to home politics, he counselled the Liberals to watch closely the Radical measures proposed by the Tories so that the work might be done thoroughly. Mr. Ghose, in a vigorous speech, acknowledged the kindness with which he had been treated, and observed that the Liberals of Deptford had given a striking proof of their desire to extend political rights to their Indian fellow-subjects. Dr. Hunter, M.P., Sir John Phear, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P M Madge, B.
Mr J McKee, B.
Mr R A Lloyd, B.
Mr S N Waziduddin, B.
Capt B Briscoe, BSC
Surg C W Owen, CIE, B.
Col W G M Strickland, MSC.
Col W H Whitlock, MSC.
Lt-Col A Currie, Bo Cav.
Lt-Col T R Nimmo, Bo SC.
Lieut C E Mardall, Bo SC.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G E C Coles, B, 6 mo.
Lt S M Renny, R B Art, 90 days.
Surg-Maj H B Purves, B, 6 mo.
Sub-Con C Manley, B, 3 mo.
Lt-Col H L Nutt, BSC, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr L G Evans, BCS.
Mr B H Baden-Powell, BCS.
Mr B T Bentinck, B.
Col W Jeffreys, R B Eng.
Maj A T S A Rind, BSC.
Maj T F Hobday, BSC.
Maj C E Hallett, BSC.
Capt M J Gibbs, BSC.
Sub-Con J Owens, B.
Mr J W Rundall, B.
Maj W J Le Breton, Bo SC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain A S Nash, obtained her port-clearance, last evening, for Messina and Naples. She sails with a general cargo this morning.

THE s s Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nacoda, obtained her port-clearance last evening, to sail to-day for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Hazara, 2,676 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from London (Nov 21), with a general cargo and Mr C Westlake, Nawab Mirza Hussan and 137 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed for Gibralter and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col J W Swift, Captain C H Brookes, Mrs Brookes 3 children and an ayah, Mrs Dawson, Mrs H Young, Mr and Mrs Smiken and Mr W Meiyer.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Roumania..	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
„ Rohilla	2251	W. Barret	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	G. Gordon........	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. McDonald.	1796	W. Miller	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	K	W. & A.Graham & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott........	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Dago	1239	R. McGregor ..	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Accomac ..	...	....	O	....
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Hazara (s)..........	Campbell ..	London, Nov. 21.
	Nizam (s)	Haselwood..	London and Venice, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Assyria (s)..........	Tice	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Peria (s)	Hutchinson..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Khalif, for Messina and Naples.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday:—
Steamer Titania, for Hongkong.
„ Hazara, for London.
Ship County of Peebles, for Calcutta.
„ County of Haddington, for Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Merriman, Col, Bo, RE, from leave, from England.
Preston, Surg-Major, Bo Med Staff, on duty, from Mt Abu.
Thomson, Col, Mad, M S C, from fur, from England.
Budd, Lt, Bo, 12th N I, from leave, from Poona.
Thornhill, Surg, Mad, 27th N I, from leave, from England.
Wilmot, Lt, Bl, 18th Bl Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Hogg, Lt-Col, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave, from Poona.
Prendergast, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on route to England.

DECEMBER 25.

Carnegy, Br-Genl, Mad, Comdg Belgaum District, or leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Carnegy, Br-Genl, Mad, Comdg Belgaum Division to join, to Belgaum,

DECEMBER 28.

Stannard, Surg-Maj, Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Rooke, Lt, MSC, 5th Goorkhas, on duty, to Abbottabad.
Swift, Lt-Col, Mad, 27th M I, on sick leave, to England
Dawson, Surg Maj, Bl, 22nd P I, on duty, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 29, 1886.

1. A Company team is reminded that there will be practice on Tuesday, the 4th, and competition on Friday, the 7th proximo, for the Bayley shield.

2. The following members are granted leave of absence from this date, viz., Vol Webb, B Company, ten days, with permission to take his rifle with him, Colr-Sergeant N Devlin, A Company, one month from the 3rd January to 3rd February 1887, Vol F A Ingles, B Company, leave extended from 14th January to 14th February 1887, and permission to take his rifle with him.

3. The following promotions are made in E Company from this date.

To be Colr-Sergt, Sergt D J Sharp vice Melvin promoted to Sergt-Major.

To be Sergt, Corpl J H Davey vice Sharpe promoted.

To be Corpl, Lce-Corpl C Avron vice Davey promoted.

To be Lce-Corpl, Vol J Fleming, Vol L Crowley lately rejoined is re-appointed a Lce-Sergeant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...£800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS........................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay; December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co.. Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	..
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra............	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer............	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg............	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefshofer............	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger............	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC,		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc............	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons............	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 18 0	...
From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar............	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Lanse	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars .... { Munzer-fils. }	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne............	„ 31 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay............	Rs. 21 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „ „	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	„ 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 16 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. .	Rs. 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles............	„ 5 4	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque, a case of 21 Bottles...	Rs. 40 0	..
Finest Kummel............	„ 30 0	...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	..
Finest do	„ 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus............	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 0
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans............	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Peas I............	„ ..	„ 0 12
„ „ II............	„ ..	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup............	„ —	„ 0 ..
Young Carrots	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 0
Smoked Sausages............	„ ..	„ 1 .
Cerodalwurst	„ ..	„ 1 4
Leberwurst	„ ..	„ 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to Th MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nessick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Siso
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*‡

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira,
Malker
Chandoor‡
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†‡
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri‡
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road,
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroles
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalyar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanishra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechil
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
minutes for Dinner
¶¶40 minutes for Dinner.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

	Cash	Credit
Per dozen quarts............	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Per 2 dozen pints............	„ 36 0	„ 39 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPATRMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	„	8 8
Extra Super	„	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	„	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	„	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	„	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	„	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair.	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	„	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	„	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	„	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	„	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours............	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	„	22 8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made	„	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	„	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	„	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Halfhose, pure wool............	„	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	„	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made ...	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	„	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made	„	3 12
Navy Cotton	„	3 8

UNDER VESTS.

		Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear...	6 for	39
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm......	6 for	39 0

Out sizes .... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating........	Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants............	6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm......	6 for	39 0

Out sizes .... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each .... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers „ .... „ 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have nduced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable. Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay: B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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NOTICES.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5¼		12 „	
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For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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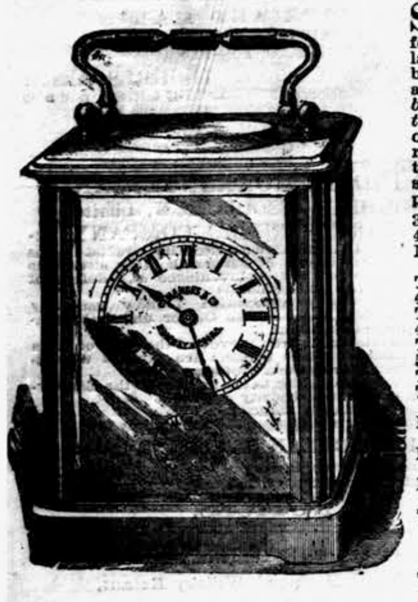
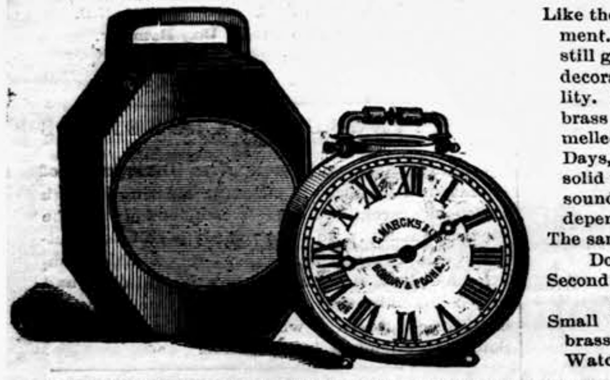
CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs.	35
4½ do. do. do.	,,	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,,	55
The same with alarum	,,	65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	,,	70
The same with alarum	,,	80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	,,	90
The same with lever movement	,,	100
5½ In. high do. do.	,,	115
The same with repeater actions	,,	125
The same repeater and alarum Rs. 180 &	,,	140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	,,	200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,,	225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	,,	275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,,	450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	,,	120
Do. do. extra Finish	,,	150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	,,	75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	,	280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.



Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed......Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do. Time-piece with seconds band.	65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial	30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements Rs. 5	60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)
BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN

DRESSES,	New Dress Materials.	BEST
ELEGANTLY	Coloured Dress Tulles.	MILLINERY.
MADE	Fancy Lace Materials.	LADIES'
AT	Piece Laces and Edgings.	OWN
MODERATE	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.	MATERIALS
PRICES.	Jet Evening Bodices.	MADE UP.
	Feather and Fancy Aigrettes.	
	Children's Washing Dresses.	
	Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.	
	Best French Corsets.	
	Newest Fancy Ribbons.	
	Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs.	
	Black Satin Parasols.	
	Fans, Beads, Jet, &c.	

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
BOMBAY.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

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Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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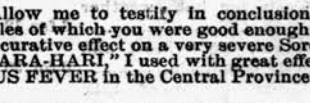

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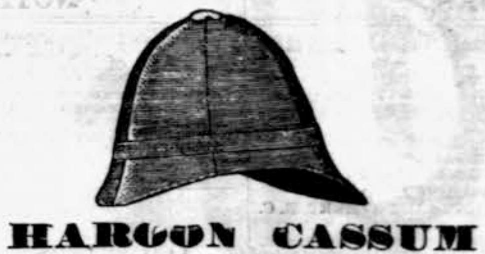

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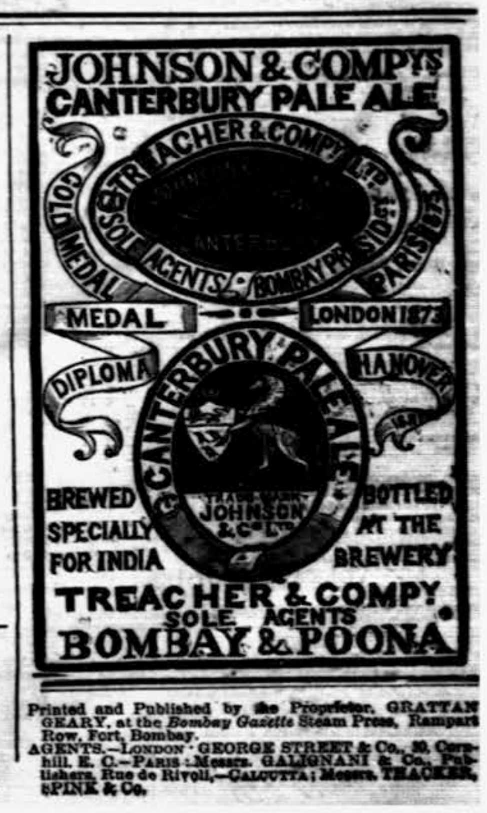

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